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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
AT THEIR THIRTY-FIRST
ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD AT
WORCESTER,
OCTOBER 23, 1842,
WITH THE
ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN DAVIS.

WORCESTER:
JOHN MILTON EARLE'S PRESS.
1843.

OFFICERS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
ELECTED OCTOBER 23, 1843.

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APRIL 18 1844

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1843.

NO. II.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD AT ANTIQUARIAN HALL, IN WORCESTER,

OCTOBER TWENTY-THIRD, 1843.

IN the absence of the President, HON. EDWARD EVERETT, the meeting was called to order by HON. JOHN DAVIS, Vice-President, who addressed the Society as follows :

GENTLEMEN :—Recent events have brought to our recollection occurrences which it seems proper to notice before we proceed to the business of this meeting.

This association has been incorporated thirty-one years, and in the hands of wise, able, and efficient benefactors, has acquired strength, firmness, and character, which promise to make it an institution of great and lasting usefulness. The library contains about 14,000 volumes, exclusive of several thousands deposited in the hall that belong to others. While we cannot claim for this collection, which is derived almost entirely from the benevolence of donors, the high character which often belongs to great selections made with care, into which nothing that is not esteemed for its intrinsic merit is permitted to enter, yet we find from experience, that our books are much visited by scholars, and often afford information which it is difficult, if not impossible, to find elsewhere. In this way we have constant proofs of the growing usefulness of the institution, and its increasing importance in

the estimation of the learned and the curious. But you will learn the state of our affairs in a satisfactory manner from the reports which will be submitted.

Beginning as we did, with almost nothing, we dwell with grateful recollection upon the fact, that the distinguished munificence of the late Isaiah Thomas, who was emphatically the founder of the association, gave to it, not only vitality, but the strength and ability to make itself respectable and useful. His unwearied diligence, and his bounty, which is destined to live for ages to come, will at all times be regarded by this society as the offspring of a generous and noble spirit, striving to rescue from the general decay and waste of the past, whatever might be useful, entertaining, or curious, in subsequent ages. Peace to his ashes! The pursuit was worthy of a comprehensive, benevolent, and sagacious mind. This hall and this library will endure as monuments of his memory long after the granite tomb in which his remains rest shall have fallen into decay.

Associated with him from the beginning, as a friend, as an efficient, learned co-laborer, and as an officer of this corporation, who shared largely in its labors and councils, was the late Doctor Bancroft; a gentleman distinguished alike for clear, comprehensive, and accurate views of subjects. His learning, zeal, and wisdom, all contributed to sustain the institution, and to reflect credit upon its character and transactions, when it had little to rely upon except the promise of future usefulness. His steady and constant support entitles his memory to be cherished with the veneration and respect due to one whose purity of life, wisdom, and exemplary deportment, left his honored name without reproach.

Among our early and steady friends, we may number another distinguished for his love of antiquarian research, and his able and friendly support. The late Lt. Gov. Winthrop proved himself on all occasions a firm, steadfast, sincere, and able friend. As far as was in his power, he let no opportunity escape him to promote our interests and prosperity. His benevolence and his labors were active, efficient, and untiring. He, too, has gone down to the tomb, leaving a void at our board which we shall long feel and deplore.

To the learning, the wisdom and benevolence, of these patriarchs of our association, we owe much of the distinction which

we enjoy. In their example of untiring perseverance,—in their love of historic truth,—in their zeal for the advancement of knowledge, they so much excelled, that it will be praise which may well satisfy an ordinary ambition to equal their merits.

While the original pillars of our edifice have, one after another, been falling by the common lot of humanity, and are thus identified with the past only, leaving the fabric to be upheld by others, we have had occasion also to deplore other bereavements not less afflictive in their character.

The death of our late Librarian was noticed in the last volume of our transactions, in which we bore testimony to the singular merits of that excellent officer, and expressed our deep regret at his sudden, untimely death. All who knew him, and enjoyed his friendship, felt deeply and sincerely the loss of one so amiable, so learned, and so enthusiastically devoted to the best interests of our association. The shock was the greater, and our disappointment the more painful, because death snatched from us one in the prime of manhood, who gave promise of a long and useful life, which had been freely and voluntarily consecrated to our service. These considerations are the more forcibly impressed upon our minds, as, since our last semi-annual meeting, we have lost another member by death, whose face we have been accustomed to see on these occasions, and who has almost uniformly, for a series of years, given us, in one form or another, the fruits of his gifted mind. William Lincoln, with whom, in our joint labors, we have been so long and so intimately associated, that he seemed like a brother, will meet us no more in these mansions of earth. After a brief but painful sickness he sank into the arms of death, and his remains now repose in the Rural Cemetery, in the spot selected and prepared by him for their reception. He was, as we all know, in the meridian of life—in the midst of the age of usefulness—when mental and physical vigor combine to give the strength and courage, which carry men forward in their career with the greatest power and success. The silvery tones of that harmonious voice, to which we have often listened with profit and delight, are now hushed in the silence of the grave. He will be no more among us to counsel us with his wisdom, or to lighten our toils by his labor. But we shall not—we cannot forget him, for he has been a friend, sure and steadfast, from the day

when he became a member to the close of his life; and such a friend—so active—so disinterested—so generous—so faithful, and so indefatigable in promoting our prosperity, it has seldom fallen to the lot of any public charity to possess. His merits as a member of this body were so great, that it seemed to me unbecoming in us to permit this occasion to pass without some expression of our gratitude for his services and liberality, and some manifestation of our sorrow, at the loss of one who must be numbered among our most enlightened, efficient, and able supporters.

This is not the time to do justice to the character or fame of one, who in so brief a life, and in the midst of professional labors, accomplished so much; but I may, I trust, be permitted to glance at some of the leading traits of his history.

Mr. Lincoln was the son of the late Levi Lincoln of Worcester, who, in his time, was an eminent advocate at the bar, greatly distinguished among his cotemporaries for his eloquence, and for the various offices of high trust and confidence which he enjoyed. William was the son of his old age, and growing up after the father had relinquished public business, he was chiefly educated under his immediate care and instruction, until he was prepared to enter College. Gov. Lincoln, like many others who have cultivated a taste for the classics, found in them a most agreeable refuge, when other more urgent demands upon his time ceased to engage his attention. Although his eyesight was greatly impaired, he was able, with the help of the large print of folio editions, to read the Latin, and probably the Greek writers. To this love of letters was William indebted for so able and gifted a teacher, while passing through his preparatory studies. At this early period of his career, he was distinguished among boys of his age for the extent of his acquisitions, as well as for the maturity of his intellect. On one occasion, while a lad, he was selected to deliver an address on the 4th of July, before his companions, and acquitted himself in a manner that would have done credit to riper years.

In 1820, he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and was graduated in 1822, when he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the practice in 1825. He commenced and continued business in Worcester, until he died; and although, as

his friends well know, the law was not a favorite pursuit, and often gave place to a higher and stronger taste for literature, yet in all his engagements, he acquitted himself in a manner which proved that he was not deficient in legal learning, and possessed that clear and accurate discrimination, which is the basis of success in the profession. He, however, engaged in the practise of the law, not so much from inclination, as from the conviction, that a regular and reputable employment of some kind, is necessary to every man, who would gain the esteem and confidence of the public.

Mr. Lincoln's habits of industry, and his merits, attracted attention and speedily brought him forward as a young man of great promise. Becoming connected with the press, and the periodicals of the day, he soon established a high reputation as a writer, both of prose and verse. The vein of good humor in which he often indulged, and which imparted a raciness to many of his fugitive productions, established for him the reputation of a wit, as well as that of a scholar.

In 1825, moved chiefly by his great love of historical research, he, in connection with our late lamented Librarian, established a periodical, called "The Worcester Magazine, and Historical Journal," in which, as a leading object, they intended, if practicable, to publish an outline of the history of the county of Worcester, and also a history of each of the towns. This work was continued until two octavos, of about four hundred pages each, were issued from the press, when it was relinquished for the want of patronage. It contains a history of the county, from the pen of the late Isaac Goodwin, Esq., and the histories of eight towns, from the pens of as many authors, some of which are executed with signal ability. Their plan was, by these local histories, "to place on permanent record, the relics fast fading from memory," that the material for general history might thus be preserved. They were among the early and successful patrons of this branch of literature, and perhaps did more than any others to excite public attention to its importance, and to call into existence the numerous and valuable histories of towns which have since appeared.

While the Magazine had great merits as an historical work, it was by no means deficient in other entertaining and instructive

matter, and was, on the whole, a work highly creditable to its industrious and learned Editors.

At this time Mr Lincoln commenced, probably with a view to its publication in the Magazine, a history of the town of Worcester—but this work, which was upon his hands for several years, appeared, in 1837, in an octavo of about 400 pages. It is executed with great ability throughout, and demanded a patient toil, a laborious investigation, which merit a fame greater than so limited a history can confer.

One, who has no practical acquaintance with this kind of investigation, can form no just conception of the toil necessary to sift out the truth from the confused reminiscences of early history, and to place in chronological order such incidents and occurrences as are worth preserving. The writer of this article entertains no doubt, that Mr. Lincoln spent weeks in attempting to form a map of the town, from the ancient surveys of the farms and tracts of land, as recorded in the proprietors' books, but owing to the imperfection of the surveys and of the record, the labor was wasted. With a similar diligence and scrutiny, he examined every possible source of history, sparing no labor or expense in investigating town, county, state, and proprietors' records, the ancient files of the provincial and colonial governments, and the papers of private individuals, together with all printed matter which had the remotest tendency to elucidate the subject. Nothing was left to conjecture—nothing in uncertainty, but with a fidelity that is seldom surpassed, he registered only such facts as were sustained by satisfactory evidence of their truth.

This is the great merit of Mr. Lincoln as a historian and an antiquarian, that his perceptions of truth were seldom blinded by a credulous, indiscriminate respect, for reminiscences and traditions.

While he was thus apparently absorbed in literary and professional pursuits, his active mind was not indifferent to public affairs, or to the interests of the town which he was often chosen to represent in the Legislature. The various, complicated, and important duties assigned to him in that body, and elsewhere, sufficiently attest the respect which was entertained for him.

In 1837, the Legislature authorized the Governor to procure the publication of the journals of each provincial congress of

Massachusetts, and of such papers connected with those records, as would illustrate the patriotic exertions of the people of the state in the revolutionary contest; and the Governor appointed Mr. Lincoln to make the selection and to superintend the publication. This work, which resulted in a volume of 778 pages, could not have been confided to a more able or judicious compiler. The book itself, which is a most valuable relic of a period in the revolutionary struggle of an absorbing interest, contains the most ample proofs of vast labor and research. While engaged in the discharge of this duty, he collected from the records of towns, and other authentic sources, a great mass of papers and documents relating to the war, and the causes of the war, of the Revolution, which it is earnestly to be hoped will not be lost to the public. Indeed it is from these, and like sources, that a history of the Revolution must be written, before the world can understand how a people few in number, feeble in resources, without military organization, and destitute both of revenue and the material of war, beat down the power of Great Britain, and established for themselves independence. When this comes to be understood, we shall learn, that the sacrifices and sufferings of those who staid at home, were in no respect less intense, or less patriotic, than those endured in the army. This book is a good beginning, but it should be followed up, till justice is done to the character of Massachusetts.

Although these topics necessarily blend themselves with the name and fame of the deceased, yet they must be passed over, as we have stood in a nearer relation to him, which demands notice.

In 1825, he became a member of this Society, and from that time, till near the period of his death, it is not easy to describe the value and importance of his services, or the extent of his benevolence. He served us in the capacity of Librarian, Corresponding Secretary, and, after the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence were separated, as Secretary of Domestic Correspondence, and as a member of the Committee of Publication. In all these stations he discharged the duties assigned to him, which were often laborious, in a manner so honorable to himself, and so useful to the Society, as to confer upon it an obligation of gratitude which can never be cancelled. If the Society had been a

pet child, it could scarcely have commanded more of his attention, or shared more of his sympathy and regard. Into whatever spot you enter within our territory, there you find multiplied proofs of his friendship, his benevolence, his taste, and of his personal labors. We, who have sat at this board with him, can bear testimony, that, in advancing our prosperity, no labor or personal sacrifice restrained his ardor or abated his zeal. His time, his mental energies, and often his pecuniary resources, were expended to embellish the grounds, to increase and make more valuable the library, and to raise the association to that elevated rank among similar institutions, which it has been our laudable ambition to attain. Of these varied, great, and long-continued efforts to give lustre to the character of this Society, I hardly dare speak in the simplest language of truth, lest I should subject myself to the imputation of extravagance. But no law of prudence forbids that we should be grateful, or denies to us the right to express our sorrow at the loss of so distinguished a benefactor, or to cherish his memory with hallowed feelings of respect. Few men possess the learning or the ability to accomplish as much as has been done by Mr. Lincoln, and among the many able and distinguished persons who have honored and adorned this Society, with perhaps but one exception, he stands out in bold relief, surpassing all others in his benevolence and assiduity. When the grave closes over one so gifted in intellect, so endowed with shining qualities, if the heart is not touched with sorrow at the bereavement, it must be insensible to all sympathy. It has been the lot of the writer to enjoy the intimate acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Lincoln for many years, and it is grateful to his feelings to bear testimony to his amiable character, to his unbending integrity, to his strong attachment to principle, and to his many and distinguished virtues. To have faults, however, is the lot of humanity; to overlook and forget them is the purest exercise of Christian benevolence. They belong to our imperfect, decaying nature, and let them with it drop into the grave.

On the motion of Mr. BURNSIDE, it was voted, That the Committee of Publication be directed to publish a sufficient number of copies of the foregoing Address, to supply each member of the Society with one; and a suitable number to be retained by the Society.

The Council presented their usual Report upon the general interests and concerns of the Institution; in which, after alluding to the safe and prosperous condition of the funds and collections of the Society, the importance of extending its influence, and sustaining the interest of its members, by frequent publications, was enlarged upon and enforced. The loss sustained by the Society, in the recent death of a valuable member and officer, was appropriately noticed.

Attached to this Report, were the Reports of the Treasurer and Librarian.

FUNDS.

The Report of the Treasurer exhibited the state of the funds, as follows:

Amount of Reserved or General Fund,	\$3,056 76
“ Librarians’ Fund,	13,605 62
Balance of Fund for purchase of Books and General Research,	9,360 56
Middlebury Estate, (sold,)	700 00
Mortgages in Maine, (estimated,)	600 00
	<hr/> 27,322 94

LIBRARY.

The Report of the Librarian stated: that, if the usefulness of the Institution, and the interest excited in its objects, could be measured by the number of persons frequenting its halls, in search of information or to gratify curiosity, the value and utility of the Society were perceptibly increasing with each successive year; that, during the past season, numerous visitors had been permitted to examine its collections, many individuals had been materially aided in researches of public or private advantage, and some had prosecuted almost daily studies of a literary or scientific nature among its volumes.

The following donations were announced:

Abhandlungen der Mathematisch—Physikalischen Classe der Königlich Bayerischen Academie der Wissenschaften. 1829 to 1841, inclusive. Four 4to volumes, unbound.

From the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

Gelehrte Anzeigen, herausgegeben von Mitgliedern der Königlich Bayerischen Acad. der Wissenschaften. Funfzehnter band. 4to, München, 1842.

From the same.

Die Kartoffel Epidemie der letzten Jahre, oder die Stockfaule und Raude der Kartoffeln, geschildert und in ihren ursächlichen verhältnissen erörtert von Dr. C. Fr. Ph. v. Martins. Mitglied der Königlich Bayerischen Acad. der Wissenschaften. 4to München, 1842.

From the same.

Messrs. Gallatin and Webster on the North Eastern Boundary, with a copy of the Jay map. 8 vo. New York, 1843.

From the New York Historical Society.

Twenty-seventh Report of the Directors of the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, 1843.

Donor unknown.

Murray's Catalogue of recent publications, 4to Lond. 1843.

From Messrs. Little & Brown, Boston.

Appleton's Literary Bulletin, for June, 1843.

From the Publishers.

A small parcel of MSS. of an ancient date, chiefly legal and judicial papers of the State of Connecticut; also, three pamphlets and a small volume of a religious character, ancient and imperfect.

From Mr. Junius Hall.

An Address, on the occasion of the change of the civil government of Rhode Island, delivered before the General Assembly, May 3d, 1843. By William G. Goddard. 8 vo. Prov. 1843.

From the Author.

Minutes of the 39th Annual Convention of the Long-run Association of Baptists, at Little Mount, Spencer county, Ky. Sept. 1842. 8 vo.

Donor unknown.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. No. 1. Vol. 9.

From the Editor.

Ten Nos. of the American Almanac, viz. for 1832, and the years from 1834 to 1842, inclusive.

The Elements of History. By J. E. Worcester.

A Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary. By J. E. Worcester.

Historical Charts. By J. E. Worcester.

From J. E. Worcester, Esq.

U. S. Literary Advertiser, No. 20.

From J. & H. Langley, N. Y.

Appleton's Literary Bulletin, for July and August, 1843.]

From the Publishers.

Catalogue of Ancient and Modern books, for sale by E. H. Butler, Phil. 1843; being the private Library of Isaac R. Jackson, Esq., late U. S. Chargé d'Affaires for Denmark.

From E. A. Brigham, Phil.

Het Boddhisme en zijn stickter door J. H. Halbertsma. 12 mo. Derventer, Feb. 1843.

From Rev. J. H. Halbertsma of Derventer, Holland.

Hulde aan Gysbert Japiks bewezen in de sint Martini Kerk te Bolsward op den 7 Julij 1823. Met de daarbij behorende stukken, ten voordele der Commissie van Weldadigheid uitgegeven door de Commissie, met de oprigting van een gedenstuk voor Gysbert Japiks belast geweest. Eerste stuk. 8 vo. Bolsward, 1824.

From the same, in behalf of the Author.

Hulde aan Gysbert Japiks, door J. Hiddes Halbertsma. Uitgegeven ten voordele der maatschappij van Weldadigheid, door de Commissie, met de oprigting van een gedenstuk voor Gysbert Japiks belast geweest. Tweede stuk. 8 vo. Leeuwarden, 1827.

From the same.

A Discourse on the qualifications and duties of a Historian, delivered before the Georgia Historical Society, on its fourth anniversary, Feb. 13, 1843. By Hon. Mitchell King. 8 vo. Savannah, 1843.

From the Georgia Historical Soc.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for August, 1843.

From the Editor.

Description of the Croton Aqueduct. By John B. Jervis, Chief Engineer. 8vo. N. Y. 1842.

From S. F. Haven.

American Medical Biography, with a history of Medical Science in the United States. By J. Thacher, M. D. 8 vo. Boston, 1823, 2 vols.

From Melvin Lord, Esq., Boston.

L'Investigateur Journal de l'Institut Historique, dixième année, tome 3d, 2d série. 105 livraison, Avril, 1843. 8 vo. Paris, 1843.

From the Institut Historique.

The early history of Rhode Island. By Romeo Elton, D. D., &c. 3d edition. 8vo. Boston. 1843.

From Prof. Elton.

Address before the New Haven Horticultural Society, May 25, 1843. By Alfred S. Monson, M. D., with the Transactions of the Society for the year 1843. 8 vo. New Haven, 1843.

From the Author.

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers. 1814 to 1839.

From Levi A. Dowley, Esq.

Minutes of the Kentucky General Association of Baptists. Oct. 1842. 8 vo. Louisville. 1843.

Donor unknown.

Forty-one bound volumes of newspapers, and 16 unbound files of do.

From Dr. John Park.

Millennial Harbinger. Vol. 7. No. 8.

From Dr. Earle.

Two iron hatchets found in a burial place of the Onondaga Indians, on a high bluff on the Oneida river.

From Mrs. Wm. O. Fay.

The Demo's in Council, or Bijah in Pandemonium (a poem) 16 mo. Boston. 1799.

From Dr. John Park.

An abridgement of Dr. Currie's work on the use of water in diseases of the human frame, &c. &c. 16 mo. Augusta, Me., 1799.

From the same.

An Epistle to Zenas, 12 mo. Boston, (no date,) printed by Peter Edes.

From the same.

Cebetis Thebani Tabula, cum notis philologicis; novâ editio Americana. 8 vo. Cantabrigiæ, 1811.

From the same.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for Sept. 1843.

From the Editor.

Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, deuxième série, tome dix-huitième. 3 vo. Paris. 1842.

From the Geographical Society of Paris.

General list of works published by Mr Murray, Albermarle St., London.

Works published by Wm. Pickering, 177, Piccadilly.

An illustrated catalogue of the works published by John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row, Lond. May, 1843.

A catalogue of modern law books including the old Reports. By A. Maxwell and Son, law-booksellers, &c., Lond. 1843.

Principales publications de Firmin Didot, frères. Paris 1843.

Catalogue Hector Bessange, Libraire Commissionnaire pour l'étranger; quatrième partie, Paris, 1842.

Messrs. Longman, Brown & Co.'s monthly list; containing the title, size, and price of all new books published in Great Britain, during each month from Jan. 1842 to Aug. 1843. 18 Nos. fol.

Catalogue of books for sale by Messrs. Little & Brown, Boston.

From Mr. Augustus Flagg.

A piece of the wainscot of the room in which Buonaparte died; obtained at St. Helena, Feb. 22, 1837.

From Wm. Whiting, Esq., Roxbury.

Sketches of border adventures in the life and times of Major Moses Van Campen, a surviving soldier of the Revolution. By his grandson, John N. Hubbard, A. B. 8 vo. Bath, N. Y. 1842.

From Samuel Jennison, Esq.

Millennial Harbinger, Vol. 7, No. 9.

From Dr. Earle.

Appleton's Literary Bulletin, for Sept. and Oct. 1843.

From the Publishers.

The Peoria (Ill.) Register and Northwestern Gazetteer, Vol. 6, 1842.

From Hon. Theron Metcalf.

Millennial Harbinger, Vol. 7, Nos. 6 and 7.

From Dr. Earle.

Catalogue of the Books at the 35th New York Trade Sale, March, 1842.

Donor unknown.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary, May 25th, 1843, and at the meetings May 25—30. 8 vo. Phil. 1843

From the Am. Phil. Society.

Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University, Sept. 6, 1843.
By Job Durfee. 8 vo. Providence, 1843.

From Wm. G. Goddard, Esq.

A week's preparation for the Sacrament. 16 mo, (title page and date wanting.)

The great importance of a religious life considered. 16 mo. Lond. 1741.

Watts's Psalms, 8 vo, Worcester, 1796.

A collection of Poems, viz., The Temple of Death, by the Marquis of Normanby; an Epistle to the Earl of Dorset, by Charles Montague, Lord Halifax; the Duel of the Stags, by Sir Robert Howard; with several original poems, never before printed, viz., by the Earl of Roscommon, the Earl of Rochester, the Earl of Orrery, Sir Charles Sedley, Sir George Elbridge, Mr Granville, Mr Stepney, Mr Dryden, &c. 3 vo. Lond. 1702.

Essays on religious subjects, (an ancient volume, title page wanting.)

Tate & Brady's version of the Psalms, 16 mo, Boston, 1767.

Instructions and devotions for hearing mass, 24 mo, 1730.

The Christian Sacrifice, by Simon Patrick, D. D. 16 mo. Lond. 1685.

A Bible printed in London in 1734.

The works of Dr John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, vol. 4. 8 vo, London, 1736.

A Guide for the Doubting and Cordial for the Fainting Spirit, 24mo, date wanting.

The Silent Soul; with sovereign antidotes against the most miserable exigents.
By Thomas Brooks, 24 mo, Lond. (date wanting.)

The whole Concern of Man; with directions for several occasions, ordinary and extraordinary, 16 mo, Lond. 1700.

An ancient copy of the Common Prayer Book, without date, 16 mo.

The doctrine of the passions explained and improved; to which are subjoined moral and divine rules for the government of them. By I. Watts, D. D. 24 mo. 1795.

From Hon. Isaac Davis.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for Oct. 1843.

From the Editor.

Septennial Report of the Oahu Charity School, 12 mo, Honolulu, 1841.

Translation of the Constitution and Laws of the Hawaiian Islands; established in the reign of Kamehameha III. 12 mo. Lihainaluna, 1842.

Supplement to the Sandwich Island Mirror; containing an account of the persecution of the Catholics at the Sandwich Islands. 8 vo. Heunokahi, 1840.

From Mr. Levi Lincoln, Jr.

Tecumseh; or the West thirty years since. A Poem. By George W. Colton. 3 vo. N. Y. 1842.

From the Author.

Catalogue of the Library of Brown University. 8 vo. Providence 1843.

From the President and Corp. of B. U.

Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, 1840—1843. Section Americaine. 8 vo. Copenhagen, 1843.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.

Minutes of the Convention of Delegates from the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, and from the Associations of Connecticut, held annually from 1766 to 1779, exclusive. 8 vo. Hartford, 1843.

From the Missionary Rooms, Boston.

Four Indian Arrowheads of stone.

From Rev. John Weiss.

A Discourse preached to the North Church and Society in Salem, Mass., Aug. 20, 1843, the Sunday succeeding the death of Hon. Benj. Pickman. By John Brazer, D. D. 8 vo. Salem, 1843. (Not published.)

From the author.

Proceedings of the Am. Phil. Society. Vol. 2, No. 3.

From the Society.

The Boston Semi-weekly Courier, (received as issued.)

From the Editor.

The Hampshire Gazette, printed at Northampton, (received weekly.)

From the Editor.

The Churchman, (received periodically.)

Spirit of Missions, " "

From James Swords, Esq., N. Y.

The Report of the Council was accepted.

The Report of the Treasurer was referred to HON. THOMAS KINNICUTT, and HON. ALFRED D. FOSTER, to be by them audited.

It was voted, That the Committee of Publication be directed to print the account of the proceedings of this meeting, and abstracts of the reports, in connexion with the address of Gov. DAVIS.

The Society having voted to proceed to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year—it was announced, that SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq., whose faithful and valuable services, as Treasurer of the Institution for the last fourteen years, the Council and the Society have had continual occasion to notice with gratitude, declined a re-election to that office.

It was also announced, that Dr. JOHN PARK and HON. ALFRED D. FOSTER, each declined a re-election upon the Committee of Publication.

The gentlemen included in the list of Officers on the first leaf of this publication were then severally chosen.

Voted, That the Librarian be requested to prepare and transmit an answer to the communication of THOMAS CAREW HUNT, Esq., Consul of Great Britain at the Azores, presented to the Society at their last meeting.

The meeting was then dissolved.*

* The next regular meeting of the Society will be held at the Tremont House, in Boston, on Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1844, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE
A M E R I C A N
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
AT
THEIR FIFTY-SECOND
SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD AT
B O S T O N ,
MAY 31, 1843.

WORCESTER:
PRINTED BY JOSEPH B. RIPLEY.
1843.

OFFICERS
OF THE,
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
ELECTED OCT. 23, 1843.

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. John Davis, LL. D.

Hon. Joseph Story, LL. D.

COUNSELLORS.

Hon. Benjamin Russell, Frederick W. Paine, Esq.
Hon. Levi Lincoln, LL. D., John Green, M. D.,
Hon. James C Merrill, Joseph Willard, Esq.,
Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., Hon. Emory Washburn,
Samuel M. Burnside, Esq., Stephen Salisbury, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Hon. John Pickering, LL. D., *Foreign Correspondence.*
Benjamin F. Thomas, Esq. *Domestic Correspondence.*
Hon. Rejoice Newton, *Recording Secretary.*

TREASURER.

Samuel Jennison, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

John Park, M. D.,
Wm. Lincoln, Esq.
Alfred D. Foster, Esq.

LIBRARIAN.

Samuel F. Haven, Esq.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Vol. I.

MAY, 1843.

No. I

PROCEEDINGS

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY THIRTY-FIRST, 1843.

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The semi-annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, was held at the Tremont House, in Boston, on the thirty-first day of May, 1843, being the last Wednesday of that month, which for many years previous to the revision of the constitution of Massachusetts, had been appointed for the organization of the government of the commonwealth, and the qualification of the executive officers. The day had long been observed as a great public festival, and it seemed appropriate that those who desired to preserve the memory of the ancient customs, and to cherish the pure principles of former times, should observe the old anniversary.

In the absence of the Hon. Edward Everett, President, and of the Hon. John Davis, and Hon. Joseph Story, Vice Presidents, the Rev. Doct. Charles Lowell was chosen to preside.

The Council presented a brief general report of the condition of the funds, library, and concerns of the Institution, which were all represented as being in a safe and flourishing condition, accompanied by detailed reports of the Treasurer and Librarian.

## FUNDS.

The report of the Treasurer exhibits the condition of the several funds to be as follows :

|                                                                    |   |   |   |   |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1. Balance of Library Fund,                                        | - | - | - | - | 13,542,92 |
| 2. Balance of Funds for purchase of Books and<br>general Research, | - | - | - | - | 9,145,14  |
| 3. Balance of Reserved Fund,                                       | - | - | - | - | 2,631,60  |
| 4. Mortgages in Dixmont,                                           | - | - | - | - | 800,      |
| 5. Middlebury estate,                                              | - | - | - | - | 800,      |

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\$ 26,919,66

Showing an increase of the available pecuniary funds of the Institution, since October last, of more than five hundred dollars.



## LIBRARY.

The Report of the Librarian gave full details of the number, extent, and nature of the additions made to the collections since the last meeting.

"The accumulations, since last October, have been quite equal to those which former Reports have exhibited as occurring in similar periods of time. The number of books, of all sorts, added to the Library, is one hundred and thirty two; and the number of pamphlets, of every description, six hundred and ninety six.

It has been usual while presenting to the Council a statement of accessions, to give a more particular description of their character. They are accordingly divided into classes, not intended to be very minute or exact, but sufficiently distinct, perhaps, for the purpose in view.

Of the volumes, 10 are Statistical; 32 relate to the Arts and Sciences; 27 belong to Jurisprudence, Government, or Politics; 25 are Theological or Ethical; 19 belong to the department of Belles Letters; and 14 are Historical. Three volumes of ancient account books, and a bound volume of newspapers complete the number.

Of the pamphlets, 156 are Statistical; 17 relate to the Arts and Sciences; 61 belong to Jurisprudence, Government, or Politics; 339 are Theological or Ethical; 64 belong to the department of Belles Letters; 14 are Historical; and 45 are not classified.

There have also been added to the collections eight engravings, two cabinet articles, a handsome antique chair, and files of the following newspapers: The Boston tri-weekly Courier, the Hampshire Gazette, the New York Churchman, the weekly Boston Courier, the semi-weekly Boston Advertiser, the Christian Register, the semi-weekly Boston Atlas, the Farmers Monthly Visitor, the Worcester Spy, and the Worcester Ægis. Some of these papers are received periodically, as are the following Magazines: The Merchant's Magazine, the Spirit of Missions, the Quarterly Register, and the Millennial Harbinger."

A more particular statement of the donations included in this general abstract was submitted by him, which follows.

## DONATIONS.

Treasurie of Auncient and Moderne Times. Being the learned collections, judicious readings, and memorable observations, not onely divine, morall and philosophicall; but also poetically, martiall, politicall, historicall, Astrologicall &c., translated out of that worthy Spanish Gentleman Pedro Mexia, &c., fol. Lond. 1619.

*From Mrs. R. Means, Lowell.*

History of the North Church, in New Haven. By Sam'l W. S. Dutton. 8vo, New Haven, 1842.

*From A. H. Malby, New Haven, Conn.*

Mantell's Wonders of Geology. 2 vols., 12mo, Lond. and New Haven.

*From the same.*

Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at New Haven. By S. Henry Dickson, M. D. 8vo, New Haven, 1842.

*From the same.*

Address before the Alumni of Yale College, Aug. 17, 1842. By Prof. Silliman. 8vo, New Haven, 1841.

*From the same.*

Catalogus Collegii Yalensis. 8vo, New Haven, 1841.

*From the same.*

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Yale College, 1842—3. 8vo, New Haven, 1842.

*From the same.*

Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, Paris, 2d serie. 8vo, Tome 17, 1842.

*From the Geographical Society of Paris.*

Quakerism not Christianity. By Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D. 8vo, Boston, 1833.

*From Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Brooklyn N. Y.*

Theopneuston, or Select Scriptures considered. By Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D. 16mo, New York, 1842.

*From the same.*

Letter from the Committee ad interim, to the Bishops, Ruling Elders and Deacons, &c., of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. 8vo, Phil., 1842.

*From the same.*

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol 8, new series parts II and III. 4to, Phil. 1842.

*From the Am. Phil. Society.*

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol 2d, Nos. 23, 24, and 25.

*From the same.*

The Gentleman Farmer, or Observations by an English Gentleman, upon the husbandry in Flanders, as compared with that of England, 16mo, Lond., 1726.

*From William Lincoln, Esq.*

Gazetteer of the State of Michigan, with a succinct history of the State, &c., 12mo, Detroit, 1838.

*From B. F. Thomas, Esq.*

Proceedings of the United States Antimasonic Convention, held at Philadelphia, Sept. 11 1830, with the reports, debates, and an address to the people. 8vo, 1830.

*From the same.*

Boston Almanac for 1839 and 1841; and one hundred and four Miscellaneous Pamphlets.

*From the same.*

The Defence of the Reformed Catholike against Doct. Bishop's second part of the Reformation of a Catholike, as the same was first guile-

fully published, &c. By R. Abbot, Doctor of Divinity. 4to, Lond., 1609.

*From Adolphus Sibley.*

Two Bills, Vermont Revolutionary Currency.

*From Henry Stevens, Esq., Vt.*

Two of the same, and one specimen of Virginia Revolutionary Currency.

*From Maturin L. Fisher, Esq., Vt.*

Ledger and Day Book of John Childs, and the Day Book of Dodd & Goulding, exhibiting the business of Country Merchants about the period of the Revolution.

*From Charles Chaffin, Esq.*

Twenty volumes United States Public Documents.

*From the United States Department of State.*

Two volumes Massachusetts Public Documents.

*From the Sec'y of State of Mass'tts.*

The Globe (newspaper) Washington, 1839—40, bound.

*From Maturin L. Fisher, Esq.*

Journal and Letters of the late Samuel Curwen, Judge of Admiralty, &c., an American Refugee in England, from 1775 to 1784, with biographical notices, by George Atkinson Ward. 8vo, New York, 1842.

*From George Folsom, Esq., N. Y.*

Mexico in 1842, with a Map. 16mo, New York, 1842.

*From the same.*

Debates of the House of Commons, in the year 1774, on the bill for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec. Drawn up from the notes of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, &c., with a Map of Canada. 8vo, Lond., 1839.

*From the same.*

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, vol. 2d. 8vo, Savannah, 1842.

*From the Society.*

Journal des Travaux de la Société Française de Statistique Universelle, 3me Serie, 5 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1836—1840.

*From the Statistical Society of France.*

History of the United States, from the discovery of the American Continent. By George Bancroft. 16th ed.

*From the Author.*

Memoir of César Moreaux, de Marseille. 8vo, Paris, 1841.

*From Cesar Moreau.*

Lithograph Portrait of César Moreau, founder of the Statistical Society of France, &c.

*From the same.*

Engraved Heads of Johann Von Leyden, Johann Faust, Albrecht Durer, Jacobus Callot, Quintinus Mesius Anverpianus, and Johann Von Eyck.

*From Rev. John Weiss.*

Speeches, Documents, &c., (Congressional.)

*From Hon. Charles Hudson, M. C.*

Two Discourses on the occasion of the two-hundredth anniversary of the gathering of the 1st Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass., with an appendix. By Wm. P. Lunt. 8vo, Boston, 1840.

*From the Author.*

Inaugural Address of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, LL. D., President of the N. Y. Historical Society. 8vo, New York, 1843.

*From the N. Y. Hist. Society.*

Proceedings in the Municipal Court in the city of Boston, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Peter O. Thacher, late Judge of that Court; with a sketch of his Judicial character, by Hon. John M. Williams, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. 8vo, Boston, 1843.

*From the City.*

The Annual Catalogue of Books, Ancient and Modern, for sale by Little & Brown, Boston. 8vo, 1842.

*From Little & Brown.*

Murray's Catalogue of recent publications. 4to, Lond., 1842.

*From the same.*

Annual Report of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind.

*From the Rev. Francis Parkman, D. D.*

Catalogue of rare, valuable, and curious old English Books, for sale in New York.

*From Andrew H. Green, N. Y.*

Tenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester. 8vo Boston, 1843.

*From Doct. Sam'l B. Woodward.*

Letters to Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D., in reply to a Sermon on Predestination and Election. By David Metcalf, (2 copies) 16mo, Springfield, 1832.

*From the Author.*

A Sermon, preached in the Church in Brattle Square, the Sunday after the interment of Hon. Peter O. Thacher. By S. K. Lathrop, pastor of the Church. 8vo, Boston, 1843.

*From Charles G. Prentiss, Esq.*

Two Discourses on the Second Advent of the Redeemer. By John Henry Hopkins, D. D. 8vo, Burlington, Vt., 1843.

*From Geo. W. Richardson, Esq.*

A Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. Amos Smith, as Colleague Pastor of the New North Church in Boston. By Francis Parkman, D. D., with the Charge, Right hand of fellowship, and an Appendix. 8vo, Boston, 1843.

*From the Author.*

Reports made by the Providence Atheneum, Feb. 27, 1837; Sept. 25, 1838; and Sept. 26, 1842. 8vo, Providence, 1842.

*From the Atheneum.*

Slavery. By Wm. E. Channing. 12mo, Boston, 1835.

*From Rev. Alonzo Hill.*

An Abstract of Vaters tables of Ecclesiastical History. By Francis Cunningham. 8vo, Boston, 1831.

*From the same.*

A Hebrew Grammar, from those of Mr. Israel Lyons, and Rev. Richard Grey, D. D., with a Praxis taken from the Sacred Classics. 3d Cambridge edition. 8vo, Cambridge, 1812.

*From the same.*

Three hundred and ninety Miscellaneous Pamphlets, consisting of Sermons, Addresses, Reports of Societies, &c.

*From the same.*

American Quarterly Register, conducted by Rev. Sam'l H. Riddel.—Vol. 15; Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

*From the Editor.*

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review, from Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Editor.*

The Millennial Harbinger. Conducted by Alexander Campbell, Bethany, Virginia; from Nov. to May inclusive.

*From Dr. Earle.*

The Spirit of Missions. Edited by the Board of Missions, of the Protest. Episc. Ch. in U. S., &c., from Nov. to May inclusive.

*From Jas. Swords, Esq., N. Y.*

The Churchman (newspaper published in New York) from Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the same.*

Proceedings of the Board of Missions of the Prot. Episc. Ch. in U. S., New York, Dec. 26, and 27,, 1842.

*From the same.*

The Boston Semi Weekly Courier, edited by Joseph T. Buckingham. Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Editor.*

The Hampshire Gazette. (Northampton,) edited by W. A. Hawley. Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Editor.*

The Massachusetts Spy. edited by J. M. Earle. Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Editor.*

Files of the Boston Semi Weekly Advertiser, the Worcester Spy and Worcester Ægis.

*From S. M. Burnside, Esq.*

Files of the Christian Register.

*From Rev. A. Hill.*

The Boston Semi Weekly Atlas, 1842.

*From J. W. Lincoln, Esq.*

The Boston Weekly Courier, 1842.

*From Dr. J. Park.*

The Farmers' Monthly Visitor, edited by Hon. Isaac Hill. Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Editor.*

Spinal Diseases, their Causes and Treatment, &c. By Usher Parsons, M. D. 8vo, Boston, 1843.

*From the Author.*

J. & H. G. Langley's U. S. Literary Advertiser, New York. Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Publishers.*

Collections of the Mass. Historical Society, vol. 8, 3d series. 8vo, Boston, 1843.

*From the Mass. Hist. Society.*

Journal De L'Institute Historique. Livraison 83 to 104 inclusive.—

*From the Historical Institute of Paris.*

La Guerre de Spartacus, Par A Renzi Professeur de langue et de littérature Italienne. Membre de l'Institut Historique, &c., Paris. 8vo. 1832.

*From the Author.*

Le Polyglotte Improvisé ou L'art d'écrire les langues, sans les apprendre, (French, English, and Italian.) Par A Renzi, Prof. &c. 12mo, Paris, 1840.

*From the same.*

An Indian Pestle, found in Sterling, Mass.

*From Moses Bond, Sterling.*

A Box, "made from the Wood of President Edwards' elm tree."

*From J. D. Whiting, Northampton.*

A Bundle of old Ms. Papers.

*From Charles Chaffin, Esq.*

An antique Mahogany Chair, with a wrought seat.

*From Mrs. E. D. Bangs.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Hon. John Pickering, Secretary of foreign correspondence, communicated a letter from Henry Ledyard, Esq., of the Legation of the United States, at Paris, giving information of the transmission of several copies of the proceedings of the Institute Historique de France.

Also a letter from M. Renzi, Secretary of the Institute Historique, expressing the cordial interest of the Institute Historique, in the objects and operations of this society, and its desire to continue an interchange of publications. The letter was accompanied by copies of the Polyglotte Improvisé, and the Guerre de Spartacus, of M. Renzi, donations from him to the Society.

Also a paper from Thomas Carew Hunt Esq., Consul of Great Britain at the Azores, containing a description of ancient Mounds and Forts in Ireland. This was addressed to the late Rev. Dr. Harris, as an officer

of the American Antiquarian Society, whose account of similar structures in this country had impressed the writer with their striking resemblance to those of Ireland, and excited a desire to trace the parallel in other particulars which had not been sufficiently detailed.

Only a brief abstract of the principal points in Mr Hunt's interesting communication can be presented at this time.

As the terms *mound* and *fort*, applied to American remains, are often used as varying denominations of the same thing, Mr Hunt distinguishes the former as signifying a *tumulus*, and considers the latter as designating an area enclosed by a bank of earth and surrounded by a ditch.—These forts, which bear the popular appellation of *Dane's forts*, are found in great numbers all over Ireland, at no great distance from each other, forming apparent clusters, varying from two or three to twenty, usually located on hill sides near streams of water.

Passing by the general description of these structures, which manifests their great similarity to those of a like character in the United States, there are two peculiar circumstances that mark the Irish remains, to which Mr Hunt is desirous to learn if a parallel exists in this country. The first is, that near every fort, by the side of running water, are found accumulations of charcoal and burnt stones, called by the natives of the country "Fulacht Fean" meaning cooking places of the Pheni, an ancient race, to whom all the remains classed as Celtic by Antiquarians are ascribed by the peasantry. These heaps have been found, in all or most cases, to cover a rude wooden trough, with a raised stone hearth at its head. They indicate the mode of cooking in a state of society where utensils capable of withstanding the fire are not in common use. The trough being filled with water; the hearth was employed for heating stones with which to make it boil. As the stones, broken by frequent heating and cooling, became too small for the purpose, they were thrown aside; and thus the heaps of mingled stones and charcoal were formed. These heaps are universally by the nearest streams to the forts.

The other peculiarity discovered by Mr Hunt in all the forts which he has examined, is a subterranean chamber, or series of chambers, near the centre. These vary much in size, arrangement, and construction. Those exhibited in the drawings, which accompany the description, descend ten or a dozen feet below the surface of the ground, are either rudely formed entirely of stone, or are simply covered with rough flag stones, and are entered by low and narrow passages. The chambers themselves are small and the largest shown in the drawing barely admits of an upright posture in the centre. It is not unusual to find on the cov-

ering flags, inscriptions in the ancient Irish Ogham character, sometimes on the exposed side, and sometimes on the upper or covered surface. It would be curious, as Mr Hunt truly says, to find a parallel for all these circumstances among the American forts.

The reports and communications were severally referred to the committee of publication, to be disposed of as they might deem advisable. It was voted that the proceedings at the semi annual meetings of the Society should hereafter be printed, under the direction of the Committee of Publication, together with an abstract of the reports, and such other matter as the committee shall direct.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the society,

CHARLES SUMNER, Esq., Boston.

PELEG W. CHANDLER, Esq., "

JOHN P. BIGELOW, Esq., "

Prof. ROMEO ELTON, Providence.

Doct. USHER PARSONS, "





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.  
ANNUAL MEETING,

AT  
ANTIQUARIAN HALL, IN WORCESTER,

OCTOBER 23, 1849.



CAMBRIDGE:  
METCALF AND COMPANY,

PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1850.







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## PROCEEDINGS.

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ANNUAL MEETING. — OCTOBER 23, 1849.

THE Hon. John Davis, first Vice-President, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting of the Society, held at the rooms of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Boston, May 30th, 1849, was read.

The Report of the Council was read.

The Account of the Treasurer, attested by the Auditing Committee, was presented and read.

The Report of the Librarian was read.

The Reports of the Council and the Librarian were referred to the Committee of Publication, with instructions to print such portions as they deem expedient, in a pamphlet form, to be distributed to members.

The Society then voted to proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Hon. Levi Lincoln, Hon. Emory Washburn, and Hon. Stephen Salisbury, were appointed a committee of nomination.

The following gentlemen, having been reported as nominated by the committee, were unanimously elected.



*President.*

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, LL. D., of Cambridge.

*Vice-Presidents.*

HON. JOHN DAVIS, LL. D., of Worcester.

REV. WILLIAM BUELL SPRAGUE, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

*Council.*

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL. D., of Worcester.

HON. JAMES CUSHING MERRILL, " Boston.

REV. CHARLES LOWELL, D. D., " Boston.

SAMUEL MACGREGOR BURNSIDE, Esq., " Worcester.

FREDERIC WM. PAINE, Esq., " Worcester.

JOHN GREEN, M. D., " Worcester.

JOSEPH WILLARD, Esq., " Boston.

HON. EMORY WASHBURN, " Worcester.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, " Worcester.

HON. ALFRED DWIGHT FOSTER, " Worcester.

*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.*

JARED SPARKS, LL. D., of Cambridge.

*Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.*

HON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN THOMAS, of Worcester.

*Recording Secretary.*

HON. REJOICE NEWTON, of Worcester.

*Treasurer.*

SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq., of Worcester.

*Committee of Publication.*

SAMUEL FOSTER HAVEN, Esq., of Worcester.

REV. JOSEPH BARLOW FELT, " Boston.

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, " Worcester.

The following gentlemen, having been recommended by the Council, were elected members of the Society : —

Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff, M. D., of Boston.

George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge.

Charles Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge.

That portion of the report of the Council which relates to the decease of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, was referred to the Committee of Publication, who were requested to report on the subject at an adjourned meeting of the Society.

The meeting was then adjourned to the last Wednesday of November, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

NOVEMBER 28, 1849. 71

At a meeting of the Society, according to adjournment, Hon. Levi Lincoln in the chair ; —

A Report was presented by the Committee of Publication, embracing a brief Memoir of the late Hon. Albert Gallatin, prepared by Rev. Edward E. Hale, and a resolution expressive of respect for his memory.

It was voted to accept the Report, and to refer it again to the committee, with instructions to print the same in a pamphlet form, in connection with the proceedings of the meeting, to be distributed to members.

The meeting was then dissolved.

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## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL,

OCTOBER 23, 1849.

IN the brief interval that separates the stated meetings of the Society, there usually occurs but little of importance for the Council to report to its members. The account of the Treasurer exhibits the condition of the funds, and the report of the Librarian embodies such details as relate to the increase of the collections and the ordinary operations of the institution. Yet it is desirable that the practice of regular communications should be faithfully maintained, even if sometimes it amounts to no more than the mere observance of a formality.

It appears by the statement of the Treasurer, that the

funds of the Society have grown to the sum total of \$30,038.33. This is the aggregate of three distinct appropriations, arising from the mode of foundation adopted by the original donor.

The largest is the fund of \$12,000, commonly called the Librarian's Fund, established for the support of a regular librarian and other purposes designated by the will of the founder. This, when received, in May, 1831, fell short about \$600 of the intended sum, but has been raised by the savings of its income to \$13,351.78.

The next is usually denominated the Fund of \$5,000, that being its original amount.

It was set apart by the donor, under an impression that at least a portion of the income might profitably be employed annually in researches among the aboriginal remains at the West. The cautious directions of the testator himself, and prudential considerations dictated by existing circumstances, and conforming to the spirit of his wishes, have prevented any serious expenditure from this source. The fund has therefore accumulated to \$12,056.20.

The last is the Residuary Fund, made up of the balance of property received from the estate of Mr. Thomas, and whatever has been derived from other sources. It may be employed for any of the necessary purposes of the Society, and now amounts to \$4,130.35.

The condition of the resources of the institution, and the careful manner in which they have been cherished, must be highly satisfactory to its members. It should be mentioned, that some extraordinary charges have occurred in the last five months, of which two items alone (one for the extinguishment of the claims of heirs to the title of the estate where the building stands, and the other for the purchase of paper to be used in printing the new volume) amount to more than five hundred dollars.

The present anniversary happens to take place near the close of the first half of one of the great periods by which history is usually measured. Standing, then, in the middle

of a century, a favorable time is afforded for marking the position of our institution with reference both to the past and the future. It is well occasionally to review the one and anticipate the other; and it may be that, in the lapse of thirty-eight years, which have passed since the organization of the Society, changes will be found to have occurred by which its future condition is likely to be materially modified. Circumstances may have affected its relation to the country and to the world. Its prospective field of usefulness may vary from that which was open to it at the outset; and the means and modes of its operations may appear likely to differ essentially, in the coming half-century, from those which the internal and external condition of things has dictated in the past.

Located in a country village, of comparatively small population, the institution has not enjoyed during the early portion of its career those advantages which the combination of literary tastes with wealth and leisure affords in larger towns and cities. The stimulus of frequent meetings, and the coöperation of minds concentrated upon a common object, whose interests they have time and inclination to cultivate, have been wanting. For the first eight years of its existence it was without a suitable edifice for the arrangement and preservation of its collections. Eleven years more went by before it possessed the means of providing a stated officer devoted to the care and increase of the library, and to the duty of rendering its collections at all times available for public use. It is, however, able to find in the retrospect ample cause for satisfaction at what has been accomplished, and is justified in believing that the object of its organization has not failed of fulfilment.

Properly speaking, our country offers but one legitimate field for the investigations of the antiquary. All, except its aboriginal history, is too modern for mystery, and almost too modern for obscurity or doubt. There are two departments of inquiry, from which, if judiciously pursued, it might be expected that light would be thrown upon the

origin and condition of the native American race. The first relates to the monuments and evidences of art which they have left behind them ; the second, to the dialects of speech which they have transmitted to their posterity. Into both of these departments this Society has entered with energy and effect. Before the publication of its first volume,\* some casual surveys had been made of ancient works at the West,—a few disconnected communications, and a few imperfect drawings, had appeared in scientific or literary periodicals. It remained to bring together whatever was known upon the subject, to institute a more extended examination, and to exhibit the results in a clearer and more connected shape. This was done in a manner more perfect than under the circumstances could reasonably have been expected. Recent elaborate explorations have tested the value and raised the appreciation of that work, by showing how little really new material, to serve as the basis of speculation or conjecture, could be added to what had there been presented.

The second volume of the Society's transactions opened the way, and advanced far upon the path of that comprehensive comparison of dialects which has determined the unity and antiquity of the race, and its possible independence of Asiatic or European origin.† This gigantic labor, whose earliest fruits our Society had the honor of producing to the world, terminated only with the recent lamented demise of its author ; and although the reflected credit of its continuance was bestowed upon another association, formed under his own eye and by his immediate influence, yet the merit of being the organ of the earliest, and perhaps the most important portion, belongs to this institution.

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\* On the Fortifications, Mounds, and other Antiquities of the West, by Caleb Atwater, with some letters from other sources.

† A Dissertation on Indian History and Languages, by Hon. Albert Gallatin. In the same volume is Gookin's History of the Praying Indians.

For other proofs of action and utility, the Society may refer to the catalogue of its library,—a work of much labor and expense,—and to the accumulation of more than eighteen thousand volumes upon its shelves; besides a mass of unbound pamphlets and manuscripts, and other deposits of interest and value. How much historical and antiquarian taste has been encouraged and cultivated by the influence and aid of these collections, it is impossible to estimate; but the substance drawn from them percolates through and enriches the pages of some of our best historians, as well as those of a multitude of writers less known to fame.

The recent undertaking of the Society in a new direction, and of a local character, being unfinished,\* may not appropriately be mentioned here, except as indicating a change in the sphere of its operations, which may possibly become more marked hereafter.

Since the organization of this institution, numerous associations of a kindred nature have sprung up in various parts of the country. Many of the States have now societies of their own devoted to archæological research. Nor do these in all cases confine their inquiries within their own territorial limits. Thus the field, which the Antiquarian Society at its outset found almost unoccupied, is now filled with fellow-laborers, who are likely, not only to anticipate its operations, but to divert from its collections a large share of the relics of the past, and other materials of history, which would else have been intrusted to its keeping. Private collectors and amateur antiquaries have also greatly increased in numbers; and it should be a gratification to witness the rapid extension of a taste which our influence may have helped to create. Perhaps it may be our duty, at some day, to gather and embody into a form of unity the general results of partial or local investigations.

While many of the purposes for which the Antiquarian

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\* The publication, from the original manuscript, of the early records of the Massachusetts Bay Company and Colony, with annotations.

Society was formed are destined to be accomplished without its aid, and the reputation incident to such labors to be divided among numerous claimants, there are circumstances of a compensatory nature, created by the progress of time, which may far exceed in importance all advantages which the progress of time has taken away.

It is clear that the efficiency of an institution must greatly depend upon its local strength. If the central machinery is wanting in power, the motion of the distant wheels will be feeble and irregular. A continuous activity requires that the impulse should be from a continuous and abundant source. There is hardly an instance of a successful association for the promotion of science or literature, that is not located in the midst of large bodies of men, upon whom it exerts a sensible influence, and from whom it receives a reactive energy in turn. Hence our sister societies in large towns and cities are able to maintain the appearance of vitality, and not the appearance only, by identifying themselves with local interests, and deriving their strength from the local interest which they have excited. It is such a local interest that our own institution requires to sustain even its general designs; and it is one of the most promising features of its future prospects, that a populous city is rising around it, from whose intellectual resources it may draw its nourishment.

In the coming years we may therefore expect to see this institution occupying a position at home, which heretofore it has not held, — that of a nucleus of local literature and science, around which the cultivated minds of the city will gather for the stimulus of their powers, and be proud to cherish the source of their gratification and improvement.

That such a result will be realized in time there can be little reason to doubt. It may be advanced or retarded, according to the measures which the Society shall see fit to adopt.

If a suitable edifice existed, in a suitable place, with arrangements adapted to the uses favorable to the promo-



tion of a public interest, it is natural to suppose that interest would increase under circumstances propitious to its development; and it is not easy to conceive in what way the institution can be made to redound more to the honor of its founders, than by rendering it the seat of local refinement and culture, while enlarging its ability for enterprises of a national character.

Whatever may prove to be the opportunity of future exertions, and the direction given to them by unforeseen events, the products of past effort, at least, are secure. There is the library, and there are the funds,—a broad and steadfast basis upon which to build a fabric of unlimited extent and elevation. If the first could not be replaced, so, with respect to certain of its treasures, it can hardly be rivalled by later collections; and with the accumulations which care and economy have added to the bounty of its founder, the Antiquarian Society may enter upon the second half of the nineteenth century without apprehensions of waning dignity, or diminished usefulness.

It is proper to call the attention of the Society to the fact, that one of its most distinguished members, a principal contributor to its reputation at home and abroad, has recently deceased. The services of Albert Gallatin in furnishing the material for one of the Society's publications have been peculiar and great. Apart from his exalted merit as a statesman and a scholar, he is here entitled to especial honor as the diligent antiquary, second to none in his zeal for the cause, and perhaps superior to all in the extent and importance of his labors.

The Council recommend the passage of resolutions by the Society, expressive of sorrow for his loss, and respect for his memory.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE list of accessions to the library during the last five months shows a smaller increase than has been usual in that period of time. It will be seen that it consists of a little more than three hundred books and pamphlets of every description, some parcels of ancient manuscript sermons, and a few maps and charts.

Publications have been received from the following institutions : — the Maryland Historical Society, the Smithsonian Institution, the Harvard Natural History Society, the New York University, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Art Union, the New Jersey Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Institut Historique of Paris, the American Oriental Society, the American Peace Society, and the Royal Geographical Society of London.

Among the accessions are thirty files of unbound newspapers. It is a gratifying circumstance, that friends of the Society are manifesting an increased interest in the preservation of these important publications for our benefit. This department of the library, already so rich in the older newspapers, deserves to be cherished with peculiar care. From our own portion of the country it is comparatively easy to procure a fair variety of the papers of the day ; but those from the South and West are not so readily obtained, and would be particularly acceptable. Among the proprietors who favor the Society with their regular issues, especial acknowledgments are due to the editors of the Boston Courier, the Christian Watchman, and the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, for many years of continued kindness ; and to Freeman Hunt, Esq., of the New York Merchant's Magazine, for a long series of the numbers of that valuable periodical, transmitted as they were published.

The cabinet has received an addition of Indian implements, gathered in the towns bordering upon Concord Riv-

er,\* consisting of forty articles made from stone by the aborigines before their intercourse with the whites. These are, many of them, excellent specimens, and exhibit the same remarkable similarity of form and finish that characterizes the tools and ornaments of the Indian race throughout at least the northern portion of the continent. The material only varies according to the geological formations of the country, a difference quite insufficient to serve much purpose in the way of identifying the place of their origin.

The quantity of these relics now existing is very great. In some neighbourhoods, which were inhabited permanently by the natives, or frequently resorted to, there is hardly a farmer but has more or less of them. Their very abundance renders their possessors careless of their preservation, and they are mutilated with little compunction. Yet they will at some time be regarded with great interest, and should be kept from injury and loss with more care than is wont to be bestowed on them.

It is to be hoped that, ere long, an elaborate comparison will be instituted between the aboriginal remains of the Eastern States and those which have attracted more attention at the West. There may possibly be detected a greater degree of resemblance, even with respect to the highest evidences of native art, than has heretofore been supposed.†

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\* From George Frisbie Hoar, Esq., of this city.

† The Society has in its possession a drawing and description of an extensive fortification that formerly existed on Winnipiseogee River, in Sanborn-ton, New Hampshire, communicated in 1822, by Jacob B. Moore, Esq., then of that State. The inclosure was a double one, perfectly symmetrical in form, having small mounds at the entrances, and a large one without the walls, in the manner so common at the West. The walls were of stone, externally, filled in with clay, shells, and gravel. When first discovered, about eighty years since, they were breast high, six feet in thickness, and had evidently diminished considerably in height since their erection. The stones were used for the construction of a dam across the river, and other purposes connected with the improvements of the settlers. A more regular or more elaborate structure, according to the representation of the drawing, can hardly be found in the valley of the Mississippi. Other works of importance are known to have existed in New England, deserving more consideration than they have hitherto received.

During the last year the Librarian has had authority to make purchases of books without any specified limit; with reference, however, to opportunities supposed to be temporary, and unusually favorable. But, on the principle that immediate and positive wants have a stronger claim to attention than those which are more remote and uncertain, he has been indisposed to go so far as prudence would perhaps warrant in buying miscellaneous works from the auction sales, because there is a department of the library quite as appropriate as any other to the objects of the Society, that is at present but poorly supplied. The department alluded to is that of general biography.

Personal history, the history of men occupying the several stations, and engaged in the various forms, of human action, is daily assuming a higher importance. The leading minds in the arts of peace, not less than the conspicuous characters in war and politics, are attracting more and more the attention of the historian and the historical student. Yet, of the materials of information respecting individuals who have distinguished themselves in different pursuits, the supply in our library is very unsatisfactory. It includes no great work on general biography, such as the *Biographie Universelle* of the French, and some less comprehensive, though still voluminous, dictionaries that may be found in English. These works are expensive, and are not likely to come into our possession except by purchase.

The question therefore arises, whether such definite objects, whose importance is felt, should not have a claim upon the current means of the Society prior to any others, and be provided for accordingly.

While the history of countries is becoming, in a greater degree, the history of the people, and the characteristics of an era are sought for in the characters of prominent citizens, of every class, as well as in the characters of rulers, one form of individual history is extending rapidly as a subject of research. Almost every family of any standing has some one or more of its members engaged in tracing its

descent and connections. These are seldom satisfied without following the name far back into the past, and among various nations, — laboring to join the broken links of the race. Among the many who resort to our library for purposes of investigation, there are few who have not that design more or less directly in view. The Doomsday Book, the old Norman and Saxon Rolls of the British Record Commission, are diligently studied for the origin of family appellations, and anxious inquiries are made for books containing the names and memoirs of men in all lands and all ages.

This is a taste which antiquaries are professionally bound to cultivate and encourage. If of minor importance in itself, it is so inseparably associated with matters of greater consideration, that results of the highest value may flow from it. It is of little consequence by what motive a person may be induced to dig, if he clears away rubbish that perchance conceals real treasures. Many an historical gem has been brought to light while raking the dust for a genealogical bone. It is therefore desirable to afford facilities for private inquiries like these, as well as for those whose end is not so limited and personal.

The demand for rare books and pamphlets, owing to the competition among collectors, somewhat increases the hazard of admitting strangers to the library. Objects of virtu and curiosity offer temptations to many who have no other knowledge of them than their market price. With the growth of our city, additional cautions or restrictions will probably be found necessary, to guard our collections from loss or mutilation. Thus far our Society has been more fortunate in these respects than some other institutions; but it must be admitted, that, with an enlarged population, and the varieties of character which it embraces and conceals, the chances of danger are infinitely multiplied.

The building has been nearly free from leakage during the past year, and no particular local repairs seem to be required to keep it in as good condition as usual the coming winter.



## MEMOIR.

ALBERT GALLATIN was born at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 29th of January, 1761; belonging to one of the most distinguished Swiss families. It is a curious fact, that he was a kinsman of the distinguished financier, M. Necker. His first Swiss ancestor was John Gallatini, one of the exiles from Savoy, in the sixteenth century, at a time when Geneva received from Italy some of her noblest families, — one of which has since gained a world-wide reputation in the historian, Sismondi. John Gallatini, the exile, was one of the magistrates of Geneva when it became an independent republic. It is said that his descendants have been, ever since, connected with the magistracy. We notice these facts, as having a special interest, because connected with the life of one of the earliest statesmen of our own republic, who was at the same time one of her most successful financiers. The two sons of Albert Gallatin, and their children, are the only survivors of the male line.\*

The name Gallatini seems, in later days, to have been almost always changed into Gallatin. In this country, certainly, Mr. Gallatin always so wrote it. He never used here any Christian name but Albert. In the *Nouvelle Encyclopédie*, his name is said to have been Abraham Albert Alphonse Gallatin.

His father died when he was four years old. He lost his mother also in his infancy, and he was educated under the care of a distant relative of hers. He pursued his earlier studies at the distinguished University of his native city. The historian Müller was one of his teachers there, and the celebrated Dumont was his classmate. Pictet, after-

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\* Dr. Jean Louis Gallatin, an eminent Parisian physician, seems to have been his near relative. He was born at Geneva in 1751, and, in his studies, distinguished himself as the pupil and friend of Theodore Tronchin. Removing to Paris he became the physician to the Duke of Orleans, and to the hospital founded by his kinswoman, Madame Necker. In this latter duty he lost his health, and died in 1783.

wards celebrated as a naturalist, and young Gallatin, were, at the time, the two students most distinguished; Pictet excelling all others, even then, in physical science, while Mr. Gallatin's success was as remarkable in the classics. He graduated in 1779, in his nineteenth year. Early the next year, 1780, he left Geneva, without the knowledge of his friends, in company with a young man named Ser. They left us, says a letter from M. la Rochefoucauld d'Enville to Franklin, "drawn by a love of glory and of liberty to America." In the same letter this gentleman describes young Gallatin as "well informed for his age, and of excellent character thus far." He adds, that, as "they have kept their project from their kinsmen, we cannot tell where they will land. It is supposed, however, that they are going to Philadelphia, or to the Continental army."

This is the last account found of Mr. Ser, the companion of Mr. Gallatin, in the documents to which we have access. Mr. Gallatin himself arrived in Boston on the 14th or 15th of July, in the same year, a few weeks after the second arrival of Lafayette, and a day or two after the French fleet arrived at Newport. He made but a short stay at Boston, and proceeded at once to the Eastward, to the plantation, then of a few years' standing only, of Mechias, now Machias. This was a settlement almost wholly isolated on the seaboard, and the most easterly possession of this State which she succeeded in maintaining during the war. Mr. Gallatin was probably led thither by the fact that a son of a countryman of his own, Mr. Lewis Frederic Delesdernier, had been for some years established there. At this time Mr. Delesdernier was the second in command of the company of troops which held Fort Gates, the military position which defended the settlement. Mr. Delesdernier received the young Swiss cordially, giving him assistance and employment in his temporary poverty. Mr. Gallatin himself attempted to settle a lot of land, and there is still pointed out the meadow where he cut the hay with his own hands. This is "Frost's Meadow" in Perry, not far from the site of the present Indian village.

Fort Gates, at Mechias, was an establishment under the charge of Colonel John Allan, a Nova Scotia Whig, who had been intrusted with the defence of this extreme frontier since 1777, and remained in command of this fort, which he planned himself, until the peace in 1783. At the time of Mr. Gallatin's arrival, the garrison consisted of a single small company of rangers only, under the command of Captain John Preble, with a few Indian scouts attached, and a single officer of artillery. About the time of Mr. Gallatin's arrival, a few men were enlisted for some temporary purpose, under the name of "the Irish Volunteers," serving from the 18th of September to the 20th of October. Although such occasional assistance as this is to be found noted in the volumes of Revolutionary Muster-Rolls, preserved in the State archives at Boston, — so that, from 1777 to 1783, the name of every man in that garrison, and his length of service, appear to be noted there, — Mr. Gallatin's name does not appear in that number. It appears, therefore, that any services that he may have rendered in a military capacity were rendered as a volunteer, not attached in form to the garrison, — which his personal friendship for Lieutenant Delesdernier and his zeal in the cause would readily have suggested.\*

This little garrison had not been overlooked by the enemy. In August, 1777, it repelled a severe attack with credit to itself. After this time, however, it was not attacked again. Mr. Gallatin, therefore, cannot have seen active service there.

He remained about a year at Mechias. He then returned to Boston, in which place, or at Cambridge, he lived for nearly two years.

It was during this period that he discharged, at Cambridge, the duties of instructor in the French language. The following is the vote of the Corporation appointing him in this capacity: —

*" July 2d, 1782. — Voted, That Mr. Gallatin be permit-*

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\* Such services gave rise, probably, to the erroneous supposition that he enlisted in that force, and to the statement that he commanded it.

ted to instruct, in the French language, such of the students as desire it, and who shall obtain permission from their parents or guardians, in writing, signified under their hands, to the President, which students shall be assessed in their quarter bills the sums agreed for with Mr. Gallatin for their instruction ; and that Mr. Gallatin be allowed the use of the Library, a chamber in the College, and commons at the rate paid by the tutors, if he desire it."

Such a connection as this with the University was the customary arrangement then for instruction in any new branch of study, not covered by the previous College system.

Gentlemen then resident at Cambridge retained always very pleasant recollections of the young Swiss teacher. He was at that time in circumstances of poverty, lived with the greatest simplicity and economy, and, in his after life, recalled with true warmth of gratitude such attentions as it was in the power of those around him to bestow upon him. One only of his pupils, the venerable Thomas Greenleaf, Esq., of Quincy, still survives. He has favored us with the following note of his recollections of his distinguished teacher.

"I was a member of Harvard College at the time when he was a teacher of French in Cambridge, but was a very short time under his tuition. He must have been then young, for I entered college at the early age of thirteen, and am now the only surviving member of the class that graduated in 1784. I well recollect that he was then considered an intelligent and very able teacher. I was so well pleased with his mode of instruction, that my classmate, Thomas Russell — a son of the Hon. Thomas Russell, merchant, of Boston — and myself requested him to give us private lessons in French during the vacation ; he consented, and met us at the mansion-house of Mr. Russell, in Summer Street, for that purpose. A term was commenced, but, after receiving from him a few lessons, some five or six only, he left this part of the country for the West, to our very great regret, as we felt ourselves deprived of the advantages we confidently expected to receive from his able and pleasing manner of teaching."

Mr. Gallatin left Cambridge for Philadelphia in July, 1783. He never resumed his residence in New England.

He resided in Philadelphia, in company with a French gentleman named Savery, until November, 1783, when he removed to Western Virginia, intending to reside there. It is said that some Indian disturbances, with other causes, changed this intention. He had received his patrimony from Europe while in Virginia, and in December, 1785, removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he bought an estate. Here that popularity surrounded him which he always held afterwards. In 1789 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State; the next three years he was a member of the Legislature, which body, in 1793, elected him one of the Senators in the United States Senate.

He took his seat in the Senate on the opening of the next session, the first of the third Congress, December 2, 1793. The Vice-President laid before the Senate, the same day, a petition of certain persons, that he might not hold this seat, on the ground, that when chosen Senator he had not been a citizen nine years. This petition was not definitely acted upon until February 27, 1794.

In the mean time Mr. Gallatin acted as a member of the Senate, occasionally speaking. It is worthy of memory, that, in a nearly full Senate, he was one of a minority of two \* who voted against the amendment to the Constitution which is now the eleventh article of amendment. "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state." This amendment passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-three to two.

On the 10th of February, 1794, the Committee on Elections reported adversely to his claim. The Senate was at that time considering whether to hold public sessions; its legislative as well as its executive sessions having been previously held in private. It was specially resolved, how-

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\* Mr. Rutherford voted with him.



ever, that, for the discussion of this contested election, the doors of the Senate should be opened. But it was not until the next winter that the Senate-chamber was regularly open to the public, as it now is, during its legislative action.

The discussion on his right to a seat lasted until February 27th, when the Senate decided to sustain its committee's report, by rejecting the formal motion, — "*Resolved*, that Albert Gallatin, returned to this house as a member from the State of Pennsylvania, is duly qualified for and entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States." Twelve Senators voted for and fourteen against this resolution; such being the relative strength of the Democratic and Federal parties in the Senate at that time. Mr. Gallatin, in the course of the inquiry, drew up a statement of facts, which was agreed to by the petitioners, on which the question was argued. Brief as it is, it is valuable as his autobiography. It is in the following words: —

"Albert Gallatin was born at Geneva, on the 29th day of January, 1761. He left that place for the United States in April or May, 1780, arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 14th – 15th July, of the same year, and has ever since resided within the United States. In October, 1780, he removed from Boston to Machias, in the Province of Maine, in which place and its neighbourhood he resided one year, and commenced a settlement on a tract of vacant land. During that time, he furnished, out of his own funds, supplies (amounting in value to more than sixty pounds, Massachusetts currency) to Colonel John Allen (who was the commanding officer stationed there, and also Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Eastern Department) for the use of the American troops, and, on several occasions, served as a volunteer under the same officer's command. For the said supplies he received, one year after, a warrant on the treasury of the State of Massachusetts, which he sold at a considerable depreciation. In October, 1781, he returned to Boston; and in the spring of 1782 was, by a vote of the Corporation of the University of Cambridge (otherwise called Harvard College), chosen

instructor of the French language of the said University. By the same vote he was allowed a room in the college, the privilege of the commons at the tutors' table, the use of the library, and also the right of having his pay (which depended on the voluntary subscription and attendance of the students) collected by the steward of the institution, together with other charges against the students for board and education. Those terms he accepted, and remained in that station for the term of one year. In July, 1783, he removed to Pennsylvania, and in November of the same year proceeded to Virginia, in which State he had purchased more than one thousand acres of land (and amounting to more than one hundred pounds, Virginia currency, in value), some time between July and November, 1783. Between this last-mentioned period and the month of October, 1785, he purchased other lands in said State, to a very large amount; and in said last-mentioned month he took an oath of allegiance to said State. In December, 1785, he purchased the plantation in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on which he has lived ever since. In October, 1789, he was chosen a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and in October, 1790, 1791, and 1792, he was elected member of the Legislature of the same State. On the 28th of February, 1793, he was chosen Senator to represent the said State in the Congress of the United States, and took his seat in December following."

About this time, Mr. Gallatin married Hannah Nicholson, the daughter of Commodore James Nicholson. Mrs. Gallatin is remembered by all who knew her with great regard. She died but a few weeks before her husband.

He returned from the Senate to his home in Fayette county. The same summer, the opposition to the excise laws of the United States, which had existed for two or three years in the western counties, broke out, in Alleghany county, into those violent acts to which has been given the name of the "Whiskey Insurrection." Public meetings of disaffected persons were held, — the militia of the counties summoned together by the disaffected persons, at

Braddock's field, — and, at a meeting composed principally of those who had been concerned in burning the house of General Nevil, the government inspector, an assembly of delegates to be chosen in the four western counties was called, to meet on the 14th day of August, at Parkinson's Ferry. It was hoped, doubtless, by the disorganizers, that this assembly would be of such men as would favor and forward their plans ; but persons well affected to government joined in the call, and, as the time for the meeting approached, such persons joined also in the "choosing of discreet delegates" to the Parkinson assembly. Of these delegates Mr. Gallatin was one. He describes the meeting thus : — "It was partly a true representation of the people, but it was partly not so ; for as there are not in this State any regular township meetings, a few individuals collected in any one township might appoint deputies, and the truth is, that, in almost every case, a minority of the inhabitants of the respective townships did make the appointments ; in every township, likewise, where there were any violent characters, such characters would undoubtedly attend the election, while, on the other hand, moderate men and friends to order were cautious, either in attending the elections or in suffering themselves to be elected."

The delegates met on an eminence, under the shade of trees. Colonel Cook was appointed chairman, and Mr. Gallatin secretary. Although many of the delegates were disaffected and "inflammatory" persons, they had not, as it proved, the control of the meeting. Mr. Gallatin appeared at once as the leader of those who were seeking to appease the popular excitement, and gain time to bring the people to their duty. To his exertions, according to Mr. Findlay's account, the pacific termination of the meeting was due. The leaders of the "insurgents" had drawn up a series of violent resolutions, of which the second proposed the appointment of "a Committee of Public Safety, to call forth the resources of the Western country, and repel any hostile attempts that may be made against the citizens, or the body of the people." "If," says Mr. Findlay,

"such a resolution had been offered before such a number of persons had become desperate by being involved in the preceding riots, it would not have been heard with patience; but now it required both great address and great fortitude to parry it. Fortunately, there was among the delegates a man well qualified for this purpose. His fortitude was no doubt the greater, as he knew he was in no danger at home for what he might say here. I mean Mr. Gallatin, the secretary. He rose, and began by criticizing on the word 'hostility'; asked what it meant, or from whence the hostilities were to come. He alleged, if it was the exertions of government that were designed to be opposed, the term was improper; the exertions of government on the citizens, in support of the laws, being coercion, and not hostility."

Mr. Gallatin attempted to refer the resolutions for amendment. But "so great was the prevailing panic, that, notwithstanding the number of well-disposed members that were in the meeting, he was not seconded." After some delay, however, Marshal himself, one of the prominent "insurgents," offered to withdraw the resolution, on condition that a committee of sixty should be appointed, with power to call a new meeting of the people or their deputies. This was instantly agreed to, and a new resolution was studiously modified, so as to insure its adoption, and was agreed to by the meeting.

"Mr. Gallatin had the fortitude," adds Findlay, "to object to the exception against the excise, and procured it to be struck out; but durst not offer an affirmative resolution in favor of submitting to it. Indeed, the doing so at this time would have been imprudent, nor would success, in such a resolution, have been of use till submission to the municipal laws had been restored."

The result of a convention from which so much had been feared was, under such agency, simply the appointment of a committee of conference, and a call for another assembly. Of the committee of conference, appointed to meet the government commissioners, Mr. Gallatin was

one. They acceded to the terms proposed by the commissioners at once, and used their efforts to induce the people to accept them. Mr. Gallatin, as a judge of election in Fayette county, officially returned the signatures of a large number of the citizens of that county to an association agreement to support the government. His influence must have been of great value throughout, in keeping down the spirit of disaffection.

In the next year, a Congressional district, in which he did not reside, embracing Alleghany county, chose him, without drawing party distinctions, its member in Congress; and he held his seat, as member for that district, until, in 1801, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Jefferson. In the first Congress in which he thus sat, the celebrated question relating to measures for carrying out Jay's treaty came up, and was decided. Mr. Gallatin was in the minority of forty-eight, which, in the division, appeared against a majority of fifty-three. He spoke against the treaty, and his speech was printed. He was always an active member, and spoke frequently. While a member, he published, in 1796, his "Sketch of the Finances of the United States," and, in 1800, "Views of the Public Debt, Receipts, and Expenditures of the United States."

From his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, in 1801, he retained that seat until 1813. For he held his seat in Mr. Madison's cabinet, although individually opposed to the war. Mr. Madison nominated him, May 31, 1813, one of the envoys to negotiate peace. The Senate rejected the nomination, on the ground that that office was incompatible with his office as Secretary of the Treasury, which he still held. He afterwards resigned his seat in the cabinet, was nominated as envoy again, and the nomination was confirmed. In 1814, with the other envoys at Ghent, he signed the treaty of peace; and in 1815, with Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, concluded a commercial convention with Great Britain. From 1816 to 1823, he was our minister at Paris, and in 1827 and 1828, our minister at London.



In 1829 he was appointed a commissioner, together with Mr. Preble, to draw up the statement in relation to the Northeastern Boundary question, to be presented, on behalf of our government, to the king of the Netherlands, for his arbitration. In 1824, he was nominated as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency by that part of the Democratic party which supported Mr. Crawford, but he withdrew from the canvass.

Since 1829 he has not been in official political life. Until 1839, however, he held the Presidency of the National Bank, in New York ; and, until the end of his life, his opinions were sought as of great weight in matters of policy and finance. He has not withdrawn from an interest in public affairs since he left official duty. His essays on the Northeastern Boundary Question, the Map of Mr. Jay, the Danger of War with England, and Peace with Mexico, are so recent as to be distinctly recollected in the community, through which they were widely circulated.

Gentlemen, of whatever party, who associated with him in political life, unite in testifying to the amenity of disposition and diligence of research which he brought to his public duties. He was a favorite speaker in Congress, although his remnant of French accent sometimes excited a smile. Abroad, his knowledge of foreign customs and his gentleness of manner made him generally popular. There still remain pleasant anecdotes of his offers of service to those who had befriended him in his early New England career, — offers made by him after he had attained distinguished political position. When the collection district of Eastport was established, he named his old friend, Lieutenant Delesdernier, as the first collector, — and he retained that position till his death.

In the words of one of our members, who knew him well, "He was a very extraordinary man. That he was able to plunge into the politics of this country, and succeed as he did, shows great force of character. For he excelled in that, which, for a foreigner, is most difficult, — I mean in public speaking. He was a leader of the Democratic party

in the House of Representatives, at a time when they had such men as Mr. Livingston, Giles, and Nicholas on the floor of that body, — a leader not only in council, but in debate. His perceptions were clear, and his knowledge precise and accurate, beyond those of most men. The most perplexed subject became transparent in his hands. This was not owing to any extraordinary skill in the use of language, although, for a foreigner, his command of the English was remarkable. He probably, however, wrote French better than he did English. But his arrangement, discrimination, and reasoning were faultless.”

These political services of Mr. Gallatin are not more important than those scientific and literary labors, which occupied him to the very close of his life, and have a special interest for our Society.

Among these labors, more properly than among those usually expected of a cabinet officer, we should speak of his elaborate report on internal improvements. This was prepared in 1807 and 1808, in answer to an order of the Senate. It is the earliest complete view of the subject by the national government. It was made, of course, without opportunity to introduce steam-navigation or steam land-carriage among the facilities at command. It is none the less interesting, however. For it gives an elaborate view of the necessities of the whole country, brings forward reports of all enterprises then undertaken here, and proposes a comprehensive series of plans for the enlarging the internal intercourse of the whole nation. At that time, these schemes must have seemed immense, though they are now so far passed by in the development of our resources. He proposes for the action of the general government, either directly or by the assistance which it should give to local enterprises, the system of canals and turnpikes of which he makes the following recapitulation : —

- I. From north to south, in a direction parallel to the sea-coast : —
1. Canals opening an inland navigation for sea-vessels from Massachusetts to North Carolina, being more than two thirds of the Atlantic coast, and across all the principal capes, except Cape Fear, . . . . . \$ 3,000,000
  2. A great turnpike from Maine to Georgia, along the whole extent of the Atlantic sea-coast, . . . . . 4,800,000
- II. From east to west : —
1. Improvement of four great Atlantic rivers, including canals parallel to them, . . . . . 1,500,000
  2. Four first-rate turnpike-roads from those rivers across the mountains, to the four corresponding Western rivers, . . . . . 2,800,000
  3. Canal around Falls of Ohio, . . . . . 300,000
  4. Improvement of roads to Detroit, St. Louis, and New Orleans, . . . . . 200,000
- III. In a northern and northwestwardly direction, forming inland navigation between the Atlantic sea-coast, and the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence : —
1. Inland navigation between North River and Lake Champlain, . . . . . 800,000
  2. Great inland navigation, opened the whole way by canals from North River to Lake Ontario, . . . . . 2,200,000
  3. Canal around Falls of Niagara, opening a sloop navigation from Lake Ontario to Upper Lakes, as far as extremities of Lake Michigan, . . . . . 1,000,000
- \$ 16,600,000

He then brings out a view of the available resources of the national treasury, arguing that it could accomplish this enterprise, without new taxation, in ten years' time.

In the mass of correspondence which he collected in

This duty, is a very long and valuable letter from Robert Fulton, who had studied such a scheme for many years. Mr. Gallatin calls particular attention to this letter. It is now a most curious paper ; for, although written in December, 1807, it contains no allusion to the grand invention which its author had then just tested, — which so soon afterwards effected a more magnificent internal intercommunication than any which even his sanguine report ventures to look forward to. No one did so much as himself to set aside the necessity of such schemes for intercourse as his report had been advising. A letter of Mr. Latrobe's gives a detailed account of railways and their advantages as then known. It is a good instance of that keen insight which was one of Mr. Gallatin's remarkable gifts, that, from an immense mass of kindred letters, he selected, as most valuable and worthy of wide circulation, these two, where his judgment has been so signally confirmed by time.

We allude to this report as an instance of Mr. Gallatin's generous public spirit and scientific zeal. His most elaborate literary work is his "Synopsis of the Indian Tribes within the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian Possessions in North America." This is the memoir which he prepared for this Society, and which forms the principal part of the second volume of its transactions. From his own account of it, it appears that he took the first step to it in 1823, at which time he was residing in Paris. He drew up, at the request of Alexander von Humboldt, a memoir on the Indian languages, for the use of that distinguished author, who proposed to annex it to the second edition of his work on Mexico. While it was yet in manuscript, Von Humboldt gave the use of it to the distinguished philologist, Adrien von Balbi, who was then preparing his Ethnographic Atlas. In the seventh chapter of his Introduction to this Atlas, Balbi uses this memoir as one of his leading authorities in regard to the division of the native tribes of the eastern part of North America. The publication of Balbi's work excited the attention of this Society ; and the Society requested Mr.

Gallatin to furnish a copy of his essay for publication in its transactions. He had not preserved any copy of the essay itself, but, in the mean time, had published a "Table of the Tribes," embracing its results; had collected materials for very considerable additions to it; and had engaged himself in bringing these into order. The result, published by this Society in 1836, is his comprehensive essay which we have named. The introduction is in itself an elaborate and complete work, which must remain the standard authority on the geographical distribution and mutual relations of the American tribes; since it is developed from the results of inquiries which could not all of them, even now, be renewed, as the extinction of different languages and even tribes is still going on. To this essay he adds, as an appendix, another essay, of great philological value, on the grammar of the Indian languages. These two essays lead to the comparative vocabularies of fifty-one different tribes. The collection and arrangement of the material for this work show the diligence and comprehensiveness of his intellectual labor, and the result is the most valuable treatise which has been attempted on the Indian language of the continent.

In the first volume of the Proceedings of the New York Ethnological Society, he adds to this paper one on the semi-civilized nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Peru. Without as good opportunity to go into the study of language as he had in the cases of the Northern Indian tribes, he had here other resources by which to study race and origin. The paper is a very curious sequel to the "Synopsis" already named. Mr. Gallatin's authority on the similarity of grammatical forms evident in comparison of the languages of the semi-civilized nations with those of Northern tribes, is of great value in the questions relating to the American aborigines and their origin.

His interest in the subject of this great work was unabated to the period of his death. He was the founder of the New York Ethnological Society, instituted to carry on and collect kindred investigations. His papers form a con-

siderable part of the two volumes already published by that Society. As the progress of discovery and adventure south of the old Louisiana, and west of the Rocky Mountains, brought more and more tribes and languages into distinct view, he added to the results of the comprehensive essay which we have described, and was able to carry out farther the profound suggestions which he had already made, on the connection between the ancient Mexicans and the tribes of our own land.

One of his last published papers is a letter which he addressed to Lieutenant Emory, in August, 1847, on the Indian tribes of the valley of the River Gila. It shows in the most interesting way how active and powerful was his mind, although he was then in his eighty-sixth year. In the compass of a few pages he so alludes to the different lines of research which he is still pursuing, as to present a beautiful picture of the activity of a serene and well-trained old age.

He died at his seat, at Astoria, near New York, on the 12th of August last.

In his death the country has lost the man most learned in all questions relating to the origin, the language, and the mutual relations of the native tribes. It has lost, at the same time, a statesman, whose memory went back over the whole of its history, and whose calm review of the past gave great weight to all his counsels for present political duty.

#### RESOLUTION.

*Resolved,* That by the decease of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, the American Antiquarian Society has lost one of its most efficient and distinguished members. In his connection with the studies which occupy our institution, we have learned to regard him as a man of science, uniting great sagacity in observation with singular comprehensiveness of mind. The distinction he has gained, and the services he has rendered in this relation, are not less eminent than those of his career as an upright statesman and successful diplomatist.



## NOTE.

Mr. Gallatin's published works, besides ordinary official papers, are, so far as we can name them:—

1795. Speech in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the Question of the Validity of the Elections held in the four Western Counties of the State, October 14, 1794. With Notes and an Appendix containing Documents relating to the Western Insurrection. Philadelphia. pp. 66.
1795. Speech in Congress on the British Treaty.
1796. Sketch of the Finances of the United States. 8vo. New York.
1798. Speech in Congress on the Foreign Intercourse Bill. 8vo. Philadelphia.
1798. Statements of the Payments made by the Several States on the Direct Tax.
1799. Two Speeches in Congress on the Bill for Augmenting the Navy, February 7th and 11th. 8vo. Philadelphia.
1800. Views of the Public Debt, Receipts, and Expenditures of the United States. 8vo. New York.
1808. Report on Roads and Canals.
1832. Memorial of the Free Trade Convention.
1836. Synopsis of the Indian Tribes within the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian Possessions in North America. 8vo. pp. 422. Published by the American Antiquarian Society.
1840. The Right of the United States to the Northeastern Boundary claimed by them, and refused by England. Principally extracted from the Statements laid before the King of the Netherlands. pp. 178, maps and plates.
1843. Inaugural Address when chosen President of the New York Historical Society.
1843. A Memoir on the Northeastern Boundary, in connection with Mr. Jay's Map.
1847. On the Semi-civilization of New Mexico. Published by the New York Ethnological Society, in the second volume of their Transactions.
1847. War with England. 8vo. New York.
1848. Peace with Mexico. 8vo. New York.









PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,  
IN BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1851,  
IN WORCESTER, OCTOBER 23, 1851,  
IN BOSTON, APRIL 28, 1852.



WORCESTER:  
PRINTED BY HENRY J. HOWLAND,  
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Telephone: 020 7612 9830 Fax: 020 7612 9831  
Email: [raibooks@btinternet.com](mailto:raibooks@btinternet.com)

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## PROCEEDINGS.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING,—APRIL 30, 1851,  
AT THE ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,  
IN BOSTON.

---

Hon. Edward Everett, President, in the chair.

After the reading of the record of the last meeting, in October, 1850, the Report of the Council to the Society, with the Treasurer's Report, and the Report of the Librarian, were read.

*Voted*, To accept the Report of the Council, embracing the other Reports, and to re-commit the same to the Council, for such disposition as they may think proper.

*Voted*, To proceed to ballot for the election of John C. B. Davis, Esq., of Worcester (now in London), as a member of the Society.

Mr. Davis was accordingly elected.

On motion of Professor Simon Greenleaf, it was

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Hon. Stephen Salisbury, for his munificent donation of a valuable lot for a new library building.

On motion of the same gentleman, it was

*Voted*, That the whole subject of erecting a new library building, and the disposal of the old building and land, be

submitted to the discretion of the Council, with full power to sell the old building and land, and erect a new one, as they may think proper.

*Voted,* To dissolve the meeting.

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## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL,

APRIL 30, 1851.

The Council of the American Antiquarian Society, pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws, submit the following as their semi-annual report.

These reports, required to be made once in six months, are designed to keep the Association informed of the doings of the Council, which has the supervision of affairs during the interval. The even tenor of our way, and the quiet manner in which our business is done, furnish little to attract public attention; and while our advances in growth, from one stated meeting to another, are almost as imperceptible as the motion of the hands upon the dial of a clock, or the progress of the turning shadow, yet, if we inquire what our condition was in the outset, and compare it with the present state of things, the evidence will establish the encouraging fact that we have made progress, and that our labors have neither been vain nor fruitless.

Perhaps, in reference to this consideration, it will not be a waste of time to glance at the past in a summary of such leading events as are connected with our origin, our objects as defined by the founders, and the measures adopted to

execute them. This will bring the course of policy which has been pursued with some degree of distinctness before the Society, and indicate our probable future course.

In October, 1812, Isaiah Thomas, Nath'l Paine, Wm. Paine, Levi Lincoln, Aaron Bancroft, and Edward Bangs, all of Worcester, and all long since deceased, laid before the legislature their petition, praying for an act of incorporation, declaring it to be their purpose, "to contribute to the advancement of the arts and sciences, and to aid by their individual and united efforts in collecting and preserving such materials as may be useful in marking their progress."

An act was passed, and became a law on the 24th of the same October, and the first meeting under it was held on the 19th day of November following, when the Society was organized.

The next step was to mark out the course to be pursued. At a meeting held in Sept. 1813, a committee which had been previously instructed "to draw up some account of the nature of the institution with a detailed statement of its objects," made their report, in which, among other things, they say "Should it be asked what are the intended objects of this Society? we will answer in the words of Sir William Jones to the Asiatic Society, '*Man and Nature:—Whatever is or has been performed by the one, or produced by the other,*'" and again they say, "the chief objects of the inquiries and researches of this Society will be American Antiquities, natural, artificial, and literary; not, however, excluding those of other countries."

It is stated also in the petition, that one of the petitioners had a valuable collection of books which he proposed to transfer to the Society; and, at a meeting held in 1814, it is stated, that, "Our library now consists of nearly 3000 volumes."



The plan thus developed, is sufficiently broad and comprehensive, embracing an investigation of the works of man and the products of Nature, with a view to treasure up for future use, whatever should be of value in literature or physiology. This design, if faithfully and successfully executed, will in time build up an institution which will be an honor to our race, and a point of attraction to men of learning, wherever they may be. This we are aware is in the dim, contingent future, and that the tardy progress towards it will demand labor and patience. We are fully aware also of the disadvantages under which we carry forward this enterprise. With the exception of the Librarian, those connected with the Institution have employments of their own, which demand their attention, leaving them little leisure to cultivate the taste, and employ the means which would be most efficient in securing a vigorous growth. Nevertheless, when we contrast the past with the present, and consider the resources which have been employed to make us what we are, we have no feeling of despair or discouragement.

It will be thirty-nine years the 19th of next November, since the organization of the Society. It then had no funds, no real or personal estate, no place of deposit, and nothing to deposit. Its whole resources then consisted in the promise of a small, but respectable private library—and in the courage, under the auspices of their leader, Isaiah Thomas, to make an effort to deserve success.

The library was kept in the mansion of Mr. Thomas, and the meetings of the Council were held there; and he might with great justice have said "*quorum pars magna fui.*" In 1819, upon the Antiquarian lot, then owned by him, he erected, at his own expense, the centre building of the hall now owned and occupied by the Society. The books and

cabinet were moved into it in 1820, and from that time to this it has been our place of deposit and business.

In 1831, eleven years after, Mr. Thomas died, leaving to the Society the land and the building, and a legacy which, in cash, may be estimated at about \$24,000 (though a considerable part of it was realized at a later period), besides the books which he had from time to time contributed to the library. Mr. Thomas was emphatically the father of the association. He nursed it into life, and from his private resources gave to it the inherent strength and vigor to move on its career, and commend itself to public favor, both by its present importance, and its promise of future usefulness.

Its affairs have at all times been quietly, nay, almost silently conducted. No temporary expedients, no artificial stimulants have been employed to give to it a factitious importance. No pecuniary aid has been solicited for it, nor has prosperity been sought through any means except that voluntary support which is yielded from a conviction that we are engaged in a meritorious work deserving encouragement.

On this platform we have stood, and under this system of action we have come to be what we are ; and we leave all who feel an interest in us, to decide for themselves whether the Institution furnishes good grounds for hope.

Our library, from the small beginnings which have been pointed out, has gradually, and to a large extent through the benevolent contributions of numerous individuals, besides its principal benefactor, increased, till it now contains about 19,000 volumes, besides a mass of pamphlets, maps, prints, and manuscripts.

While we have been thus encouraged by the countenance and support of a multitude of learned and enlightened individuals, we have not neglected another duty devolved upon

us by the founders. The Society at an early day resolved to penetrate as far as possible the misty regions of aboriginal history, and to make the world better acquainted with the American Indians and their attainments in civilization.

In 1820, they published a volume of *Archæology*, of 435 pages, in which the principal article was from the pen of Mr. Atwater, containing an account of his researches among the ancient mounds, works of defence, and other remains in the West, illustrated by maps, plans and drawings. This work goes far towards putting to rest the supposition that this region was once inhabited by a race of civilized men. Nothing discovered by the writer, or by subsequent research, sustains this supposition.

In 1836, the Society turned its attention to a branch of this subject of greater interest, and promising in the end to do much towards disclosing the source from whence the Indian tribes came, and their identity with other nations, if they have any. This subject was considered in a learned, elaborate essay, of great merit, by the late Albert Gallatin, published in that year by this Society, in a volume of 573 pages. This is an auspicious beginning, and it remains for the Society to decide whether it will not pursue with zeal the subject, and extend its collection of facts, until they become sufficient to authorize deductions which will be of great interest to the savans of the world.

These two volumes have been received by the learned with decided tokens of approbation, and have reflected credit upon the Society which has been the medium of publication.

In 1850, we commenced a third publication, consisting chiefly of the early records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, with notes by our Librarian, who has executed a difficult task demanding great labor and patience, in a manner creditable to himself, and satisfactory to the Society. This

volume, also, covering as it does a most interesting portion of the early history of our colonial ancestors, cannot, from its identity with things which we deeply venerate, fail to command public approbation in our country. To the philosopher, or the antiquarian, it may be less attractive than its predecessors,—but to the theologian, the statesman, and the advocate of free inquiry and free institutions, it is of the deepest interest in developing the germs of the great future in which we live.

This brief but imperfect outline of the leading events in our history, for nearly thirty-nine years, shows at a glance our resources and our progress.

In 1812, we had a few books, perhaps 2000 volumes; now we have 19,000. In 1831, we came for the first time into the enjoyment of a fund designed for the support of the Institution,—Mr. Thomas up to that time having defrayed the necessary charges, chiefly from his own purse. This fund as it was finally realized, amounted to about \$24,000. This day, by the Treasurer's Report, it amounts to \$31,258.73.

Having glanced at what we were, and at what we are, it now remains to add a few words respecting the future.

Our labors in collecting and preserving are far from being completed. While the press throws off the mental productions of our race, we shall continue to gather up and garner, until we have a vast store-house of human productions, marking and defining the progress of the thoughts and actions which shall characterize events as they succeed each other. The accumulation of books, maps, manuscripts, relics, and fossils, will not be suspended until the Society ceases to have vitality.

The sciences of language, anatomy, and geology, have opened to explorers new fields, rich in those productions, which have, in this our day, thrown a flood of light upon

things before imperfectly understood, Through the evidence disclosed by fossil remains, we can ante-date all written history, and satisfy ourselves what animals and fishes existed before letters were known, and, through the help of anatomy, assign to them their appropriate classification.

So it is with languages. Their elements are easily analyzed, and it is not difficult to trace the proofs of a kindred relation, where it exists, until the head or source is discovered. But it takes time, labor, and patience. This source of evidence is open to us among the Indians, and in the absence of all written records may, and probably will, lead us step by step, till the parent tongue is found, and the line of kindred traced back to a common ancestor. By this process much may be done to settle vexed questions, and improve our knowledge of Indian history.

Analysis reaches the person of the Indian, as well as his language. Although much has been done to develop a knowledge of his physical characteristics, yet it is believed much remains for research. When this field is fully explored, and the facts are collected, they will do much to settle and define the relation which he bears to the other races inhabiting the earth.

Again, the fossil remains, which may be considered the records of nature, disclosing new and interesting facts in natural history, should not escape our attention. We should appropriate as many leaves from this book as we can obtain.

But we need not dwell upon these considerations, as there is little danger of our exhausting the sources of research opened to us by the founders.

We cannot, however, close these remarks without a brief notice of one or two other topics connected with our affairs.

A member of our Board, the Honorable Stephen Salisbury, having made from time to time, several valuable donations in books, has, since the last semi-annual meeting, given to

the Society a valuable lot for the site of a new library. This lot is situated between the old Court House and Highland street, and is in all respects, well adapted to the uses proposed. While this liberal gift entitles Mr. Salisbury to our unfeigned gratitude, it places him in point of generosity next to our principal benefactor.

We shall part with the old Hall and its site with some regret, as it is the place provided by the munificence of Mr. Thomas, and doubtless intended by him to be perpetuated to the uses of the Society. There are, too, many associations connected with it, which cannot be relinquished without painful sensations. The Council have not disregarded these considerations, or treated them with unbecoming levity. The pecuniary interests of the Society, and its anxiety to conform with scrupulous exactness to the conditions imposed by Mr. Thomas, would lead them to remain where they are ; but the site is so damp as to be injurious to books and papers, and moreover the building itself has become inadequate to our exigences. Under these circumstances, the very liberal proposition of Mr. Salisbury seemed to furnish a justifiable reason for the erection of a building upon a new site exempt from the inconveniences to which we have been subjected.

Since our last meeting, we have seen the announcement of the death of David Daggett, of New Haven, one of our members. Mr. Daggett was known to all of us who were educated at Yale College, as a distinguished lawyer, who was a shining star among such men as Dr. Dwight, President Day, Professor Silliman, Roger M. Sherman, Judge Gould, Nathan Smith, and others. Among all the gifted men to which the writer has listened at the bar, he remembers no one who addressed a jury with greater force and effect. His manner was warm, earnest, and apparently sincere. His eloquence was often captivating, and his argu

ments were pressed with force and ingenuity. He had deservedly a great name in his profession among great men. His talents raised him to the Senate of the United States, where he acquitted himself in a manner which secured the confidence and respect of his contemporaries. Afterwards he was made Chief Justice of Connecticut, by a democratic legislature, being himself a federalist ; which is a tribute to his integrity and capacity of which few men can boast. A native of Massachusetts, he spent his life in Connecticut, where he died at an advanced age, leaving behind him a character for integrity and capacity, which will place him high on the roll of distinguished worth.

Gov. Plumer, of New Hampshire, also a member of this Society, died a short time since, at his residence at Epping, in the ninety-second year of his age. Gov. Plumer was distinguished by the various public stations which he occupied in New Hampshire, through many years of public service. He was, in addition, a member of the Senate of the United States, and died in the enjoyment of the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens. A native of Newburyport, he went, early in his career, to New Hampshire, where he spent his long and active life, taking, as is understood, a warm interest in the prosperity and success of this institution. These venerable, aged, and distinguished patriots, have been the connecting link between us and a sturdy race of men, distinguished alike for their valor and their wisdom. They might be said to belong to the past, but we are thankful they have been so long spared to us, and have a melancholy pleasure in making this brief record of their virtues and distinguished services.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Council,

JOHN DAVIS.



## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society, reports,

That since the exhibition of his last account, Oct.

1850, he has received for interest on Notes, and

dividends on Bank Stock, - - - \$912 28

And that in the same time he has paid for expenses,  
as follows :

|                                          |                |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|
| For printing proceedings of the Society, | \$19 27        |
| For survey of new Lot, - - -             | 3 50           |
| For Books &c., purchased, - - -          | 48 81          |
| For Treasurer's compensation, one year,  | 30 00          |
| For Librarian's salary, six months, -    | 360 00         |
|                                          | <hr/> \$461 58 |

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Increase of the Funds, - - - - | 450 70 |
|--------------------------------|--------|

The condition of the several Funds is as follows.

## FUND OF \$12,000.

|                                                                |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Principal received May 21, 1831, -                             | \$11,396 00       |
| Interest received, more than payments to<br>Librarian, - - - - | 2,358 82          |
|                                                                | <hr/> \$13,754 82 |
| Bank Stock, - - - - -                                          | 2,500 00          |
| Notes, - - - - -                                               | 10,850 00         |
| Cash account, - - - - -                                        | 404 82            |
|                                                                | <hr/> \$18,754 81 |

## FUND OF \$5,000.

|                                  |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance of account, Oct. 1850, - | \$12,098 89       |
| Interest account, - - - -        | 443 00            |
| Cash account, - - - - -          | 692 86            |
|                                  | <hr/> \$18,228 75 |

|                                     |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bank Stock, - - - - -               | \$3,800 00        |
| Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bond, | 428 75            |
| Notes, - - - - -                    | 9,000 00          |
|                                     | <hr/> \$13,228 75 |

## RESIDUARY FUND.

|                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance of original Fund, - - | 25,20             |
| Interest account, - - - -     | 4,442 32          |
|                               | <hr/> \$4,467 52  |
| Notes, - - - - -              | 1,400 00          |
| Bank Stock, - - - - -         | 1,200 00          |
| Expense account, - - - -      | 1,129 07          |
| Cash account, Balance, - - -  | 738 45            |
|                               | <hr/> \$4,467 52  |
| Fund of \$12,000 - - -        | 13,754 82         |
| Fund of \$5,000, - - -        | 12,536 39         |
| Residuary Fund, - - -         | 4,467 52          |
| Middlebury Estate, -          | 500 00            |
|                               | <hr/> \$31,258 73 |

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

*April 21, 1851.*

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The Librarian has to report at this time the addition to the library of 98 volumes and 191 pamphlets. There will also be an increase of about 40 bound volumes of newspapers, when the files that have been arranged shall be returned from the bindery.

The most useful contribution recently made to the Society's collections, is that of thirty-nine volumes of general

biography, handsomely bound, comprising the Dictionary of Chalmers and that of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. These were presented by the Honorable Stephen Salisbury, who had previously bestowed a set of the *Biographie Universelle*, in eighty-two volumes.

So opportune and liberal a supply to a very important department of the library, before quite deficient, deserves a most grateful acknowledgement.

The accessions have not generally been of a character either curious or rare, so much as of substantial utility; yet a few may deserve to be particularized as not being of a common-place description.

The Society has for some time had in its possession a collection of Political and Religious Tracts of the period of the English Commonwealth, which are valuable in themselves, and not often found in this country. To these the Librarian has had the fortune to add another interesting volume obtained at an auction sale in New York. It contains thirty-six speeches delivered in the British Parliament, in 1640-41, by the most distinguished political leaders. The name of William Penn appears on several of the title pages in the chirography of that period, and there are marginal notes and an index in the same hand-writing. The Tracts were, in all probability, the property of Admiral Sir William Penn, the father of the founder of Pennsylvania. President John Adams, in his diary, under date of July 18th, 1766, rejoices over the discovery of a similar volume in a chest of books belonging to a man who died forty-five years before. Some of the speeches are mentioned by his editor, and, although the dates do not correspond with those in our volume, the speakers are the same.

Although sermons preached before the Long Parliament are occasionally met with, the speeches are believed to be quite rare in this country.

Another volume of much interest, is a copy of Herodotus in Latin, printed at Rome, as the colophon tells us, "in domo nobilis viri Petri de Maximis anno salutis 1475." This edition has been a subject of investigation among bibliographers and antiquaries. The typography has a very exact resemblance to that of Sweynheim and Pannartz; but the book is supposed to have been printed by the latter alone, and to be one of the last executed in the house of Peter de Maximis. It was received from George Brinley, Jr. Esq., of Hartford, Conn., and was accompanied by the "Genealogy of the very illustrious, very ancient, and sometimes sovreign House of La Tour," in two imperial folio volumes splendidly illustrated, printed in 1709.

The elegant volume of Mr. Schoolcraft's *Ethnological Researches*, published under the direction of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, has been presented by Hon. John Davis. This is only Part I. of Mr. Schoolcraft's intended publications, relating to the aboriginal inhabitants of the United States, under the patronage of our national government; and it is worthy of remark, as bearing upon a subject of investigation early entered upon by this Society, and now supposed to be nearly exhausted, that he expresses an opinion as the result of all researches, that "it must require a heated imagination to perceive much, if anything at all, beyond the hunter state of arts, as it existed at the time of the Scandinavian and Columbian discoveries."

With all that has been done, and all that is now in progress, towards an examination of the monuments the extinct races of the West have left behind them, a limit to the necessity or expediency of appropriating a portion of the funds of this Institution to that object exclusively, may soon be realized.

For several years past, the transmission from Congress of public documents to which the Society is entitled under

the Resolve of Dec. 1, 1814, has been irregular and incomplete. A careful revision of that portion of our collections, with a view to an effort for the supply of deficiencies, has been for some time in contemplation; and it has fortunately happened that a member of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Hale, has had occasion to spend a few weeks at the Capitol, with leisure and disposition to give attention to this particular subject. A list of the documents heretofore received has been forwarded to him; and through his kindness and perseverance we are likely to obtain, from the accumulation of publications to which the Society is fairly entitled, a considerable addition to that department of the library.

It is presumed that the prospect of a new building will render it expedient to defer the preparation of a new catalogue until the books shall have undergone the process of removal and re-arrangement. The proposed method of construction, intended to bring each volume within easy reach of the hand, will greatly facilitate the registration of titles.

In a note recently received from Professor Jewett, he states that the experiments at the Smithsonian Institution seem to render certain the success of Mr. Warren's invention for stereotyping. The system will probably be fairly tested before this Society will have need to employ it.

Books, pamphlets, or files of newspapers, have been received from the following individuals and associations.

Hon. John W. Lincoln, Worcester.  
 The Philadelphia Baptist Association.  
 Rev. R. W. Clark, Portsmouth, N. H.  
 Edward Jarvis, M. D., Dorchester.  
 The Providence Atheneum.  
 The New Jersey Historical Society.  
 Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Boston.  
 Freeman Hunt, Esq., New York.

The Maine Historical Society.

• A. H. Maltby, Esq., New Haven.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. Engineers.

Rev. Preston Cummings, Dighton.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Worcester.

Prof. North, Hamilton College, N. Y.

Henry Stevens, Esq., Barnet, Vt.

The Alabama Historical Society.

J. W. Tucker, Esq., City Clerk, Roxbury.

Miss M. C. Gay, Suffield, Conn.

The Regents of the University, N. Y.

John Downes, Esq., Philadelphia.

J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., Boston.

Henry J. Howland, Worcester.

Samuel A. Green, Groton.

The American Philosophical Society.

Rev. S. F. Clark, Athol.

Hon. George Denny, Westborough.

Miss E. P. Paine, Worcester.

The New York Mercantile Library Association.

The Trustees of the State Library, N. Y.

J. G. Cogswell, Esq., Astor Library, N. Y.

George Sumner, Worcester.

The Boston Society of Natural History.

The Committee on the Library of Harvard College.

A. Hutchinson & Co., Booksellers, Worcester.

J. H. C. Campbell, Boston.

Hon. Charles Allen, Worcester.

Charles L. Putnam, Esq., Worcester.

Geo. Brinley, Jr., Esq., Hartford, Conn.

Rev. Edward E. Hale, Worcester.

George Chandler, M. D., Worcester.

The American Peace Society.

Rev. N. W. Williams, Buxton, Me.  
 Rev. R. M. Devens, Worcester.  
 E. W. Lincoln, Esq., Worcester.  
 Hon. Rejoice Newton, Worcester.  
 Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., Boston.  
 Hon. John Davis, Worcester.  
 F. W. Paine, Esq., Worcester.  
 Isaac O. Barnes, Esq., Boston.  
 The Maryland Historical Society.

All which is respectfully submitted,  
 S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*

## ANNUAL MEETING.

OCTOBER 23, 1851.

AT ANTIQUARIAN HALL, IN WORCESTER.

Hon. John Davis, Vice President, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read.

The several Reports of the Council, the Treasurer, the Librarian, and the Committee of Publication, were read.

The Report of the Treasurer was referred to an Auditing Committee, consisting of Hon. John W. Lincoln, and Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, with instructions to make their report to the Council.

*Voted*, That the subject of preparing for a celebration on the completion of a new library building, suggested in the report of the Council, be referred to the Council.

*Voted*, To refer the several Reports to the Committee of

Publication, for such disposition as they may deem expedient.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

Robert Bigsby, LL. D. of Asby-de-la-Zouch, G. B.  
 Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, U. S. Minister at Constantinople.  
 Peter Force, Esq., Washington, D. C.  
 Prof. Joseph Henry, " "  
 Prof. Charles C. Jewett, " "  
 Charles Deane, Esq., Cambridge.  
 Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., Providence, R. I.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were chosen.

*President.*

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, LL. D., of Cambridge.

*Vice Presidents.*

HON. JOHN DAVIS, LL. D., of Worcester.  
 REV. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

*Council.*

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL. D., of Worcester.  
 HON. JAMES C. MERRILL, " Boston.  
 REV. CHARLES LOWELL, D. D., " Boston.  
 FREDERICK WM. PAINE, Esq., " Worcester.  
 JOHN GREEN, M. D., " Worcester.  
 JOSEPH WILLARD, Esq., " Boston.  
 HON. EMORY WASHBURN, " Worcester.  
 HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, " Worcester.  
 HON. ALFRED D. FOSTER, " Worcester.  
 HON. ISAAC DAVIS, " Worcester.

*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.*

JARED SPARKS, LL. D., of Cambridge.



*Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.*

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, of Worcester.

*Recording Secretary.*

HON. REJOICE NEWTON, of Worcester.

*Treasurer.*

SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq., of Worcester.

*Committee of Publication.*

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., of Worcester.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE, " Worcester.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq., " Cambridge.

## FROM THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The available resources of the Society, apart from the estate where the library is situated, amount to \$29,937,21, in three distinct funds, commonly described by their original designations, viz: The Fund of twelve thousand dollars; the Fund of five thousand dollars; and the Residuary Fund.

The nature and condition of the investments are exhibited in the following abstract of the report of the Treasurer.

## RESIDUARY FUND.

|                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Notes, - - - - -             | \$1,400 00       |
| Oxford Bank Stock, - - -     | 400 00           |
| Quinsigamond Bank Stock, - - | 600 00           |
| Worcester Bank Stock, - - -  | 200 00           |
| Expense Account, - - - -     | 1,922 92         |
| Cash, - - - - -              | 54 14            |
|                              | <hr/> \$4,574 06 |

|                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance of original Fund, - - - | \$25 20           |
| Interest received, - - - -      | 4,548 86          |
|                                 | <u>\$4,574 06</u> |

## FUND OF \$12,000.

|                                                            |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Blackstone Bank Stock, - - -                               | 500 00             |
| Citizens' Bank Stock, - - -                                | 1,100 00           |
| Fitchburg Bank Stock, - - -                                | 600 00             |
| Central Bank Stock, - - -                                  | 300 00             |
| Notes, - - - - -                                           | 10,550 00          |
| Cash, - - - - -                                            | 535 18             |
|                                                            | <u>\$13,585 18</u> |
| Original Amount received, - -                              | 11,396 00          |
| Interest received exceeding salary paid Librarian, - - - - | 2,189 18           |
|                                                            | <u>\$18,585 18</u> |

## FUND OF \$5,000.

|                                     |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Worcester Bank Stock, - - -         | 900 00             |
| Citizens' Bank Stock, - - -         | 400 00             |
| Shawmut Bank Stock, - - -           | 2,500 00           |
| Nashua Railroad Bond, - - -         | 428 75             |
| Notes, - - - - -                    | 9,000 00           |
|                                     | <u>\$13,228 75</u> |
| Original Fund, - - - - -            | 5,000 00           |
| By Interest &c., received, - -      | 8,200 89           |
| Cash Account, - - - - -             | 27 86              |
|                                     | <u>\$18,228 75</u> |
| Residuary Fund, - - -               | 2,651 14           |
| Fund of 12,000, - - -               | 13,585 18          |
| Fund of \$5,000, - - -              | 13,200 89          |
| Mortgage on estate in Middlebury, - | 500 00             |
|                                     | <u>\$29,937 21</u> |

If we add to these cash funds the remaining assets of the Society, we may estimate the value of the lot and library building at the

|                                               |   |   |   |   |   |   |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| sum of                                        | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$8,000 00  |
| The books and other collections at            | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40,000 00   |
| A lot of land at the corner of Main and High- |   |   |   |   |   |   |             |
| land streets, the gift of Hon. Stephen Salis- |   |   |   |   |   |   |             |
| bury, at                                      | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,000 00    |
|                                               |   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/>       |
|                                               |   |   |   |   |   |   | \$51,000 00 |
| Cash Funds,                                   | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29,937 21   |
|                                               |   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/>       |
| Total property of the Association,            | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80,937 21   |

The present library building is not only too small to accommodate the collections, but these have suffered injury from the dampness of the location. This subject was brought seriously to the consideration of the Society, at the last annual meeting, and a Committee was then chosen to consider that part of the report of the Council which related to repairs and alterations of the old building, or, in lieu thereof, the erection of a new one on some other site. At a subsequent meeting, the Society authorized the construction of a new edifice; and in pursuance of that authority a suitable lot has been selected, and the general features of a design agreed upon. A portion of the materials for its construction have also been purchased; and it is hoped that before another annual meeting, the building will be ready for the reception of the library. The plans &c., were furnished by Mr. T. A. Tefft of Providence. The building will be fifty feet in width, eighty feet in length, and two stories in height. The style is Italian; and the materials are to be brick and freestone. The principal apartment will contain upwards of forty thousand volumes.

From the income of the Fund of five thousand dollars, an appropriation was made for the purpose of procuring the services of Mr. I. A. Lapham of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for a

survey of the aboriginal works of that region. Mr. Lapham has been engaged a portion of the past and present year, and the results of his labors promise to be of much interest. The Council have entered into an arrangement with the Smithsonian Institution relative to the publication of these results, which will be explained in the report of the Publishing Committee, to which the Council would refer.

As the next anniversary will complete the tenth olympiad since the incorporation of the Society, and as it is believed that the new building will then be ready for occupation, the Council respectfully suggest the propriety of making arrangements for suitably noticing that period in its history, by a public address, and other appropriate exercises.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Council,

ISAAC DAVIS.

#### FROM THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The whole number of volumes added to the library since the meeting of the Society in April, is two hundred and thirteen.

The number of pamphlets received, is one hundred and forty-six.

The number of newspapers received in files, or as issued, is seventeen.

The following is a list of the associations, individuals, and other sources, from whence donations have been received.

Freeman Hunt, Esq., Editor of the Merchant's Magazine, N. Y.  
 The Congress of the United States.  
 Prof. Charles C. Jewett, of the Smithsonian Institution.  
 The Rhode Island Historical Society.  
 The Société de Géographie of Paris.  
 Rev. Kazlitt Arvine, West Boylston.  
 The Boston Mercantile Library Association.  
 John Downes, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Henry Stevens, Esq., London.  
 Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., Albany, N. Y.  
 Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.  
 Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., Boston.  
 John H. Boynton, So. Coventry, Conn.  
 Charles W. Parsons, M. D., Providence, R. I.  
 Usher Parsons, M. D., Providence, R. I.  
 Rev. Alonzo Hill, D. D., Worcester.  
 Samuel Willard, Deerfield.  
 The Regents of the University of New York.  
 A. Benedict Davenport, Esq., Brooklyn, L. I.  
 Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution.  
 The American Philosophical Society.  
 T. D. Isham, Esq., Boston.  
 The American Bible Society.  
 Hon. Joel Parker, Cambridge.  
 Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Cambridge.  
 The New Jersey Historical Society.  
 Samuel A. Green, Groton.  
 Rev. Edward E. Hale, Worcester.  
 Samuel Andrews, Esq., Boston.  
 The Royal Geographical Society of London.  
 J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F. R. S., London.  
 The Smithsonian Institution.

Benjamin P. Rice, Worcester.  
 Rev. S. Adlam, Newport, R. I.  
 Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Boston.  
 Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., Newburyport.  
 The General Assembly of Rhode Island.  
 George Livermore, Esq., Cambridge.  
 Hon. Isaac Davis, Worcester.  
 L. Lea, Esq., Com'r of Indian affairs, Washington, D. C.  
 The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.  
 Hon. Alfred D. Foster, Worcester.  
 Hon. John W. Lincoln, Worcester.  
 The Editor of the Boston Courier.  
 The Editor of the Christian Watchman and Reflector.  
 The Editor of the Worcester Spy.  
 The Editor of the National Ægis.  
 The Editor of the Worcester Daily Transcript.  
 Messrs. Pratt and Howe, Worcester.  
 John Whitney, Bolton.  
 R. B. Hall, Boston.

Sixteen volumes and six pamphlets have been purchased.

Respectfully submitted,

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*

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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

It will be remembered that, in February 1850, an arrangement was entered into with Mr. I. A. Lapham of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for a survey of the aboriginal mounds in that State and its vicinity, at the expense of the Society. It was

understood that Mr. Lapham was to prepare a memoir upon the subject, to accompany and elucidate his drawings; and that these, if accepted as satisfactory, were to be published in an elaborate and handsome form, and a number of copies, not specified, placed at the disposal of the author, as a compensation for his services.

In pursuance of this agreement, Mr. Lapham (as he informs the Committee) has been occupied, during the favorable months of the past and present seasons, in traversing the country, exploring the earth-works, and collecting materials for a memoir. The drawings already prepared are said to be numerous and interesting; differing materially from those of aboriginal remains that are found in other portions of the country, and constituting an important sequel to previous publications upon that subject. There are, however, still other localities to be examined, and points of interest to be considered, requiring farther time and labor, to which Mr. Lapham has more recently been giving his attention.

About the first of June last, a letter was received from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, stating that a communication had been sent to that Institution, on the mounds of the same region, by a Mr. Pidgeon, and another from Mr. P. R. Hoy, respecting a series of interesting researches in which he had himself been engaged. It was proposed by Professor Henry, that as this Society had a suitable agent employed in surveying that region, these explorations should be prosecuted to their completion under the auspices of the Society; and that, if deemed desirable, an abstract of the results should be printed among its proceedings; but, as the Smithsonian Institution had published, in an elaborate and expensive form, an account of other aboriginal works, it should be allowed to publish the full description of these, in a corresponding style. It was suggested that full credit

for the material with respect to both substance and form, might be secured to the Antiquarian Society, and a sufficient number of extra copies furnished for its distribution. The plan of the Smithsonian Institution, said Prof. Henry, "is to co-operate as far as possible with other institutions, and not to interfere with them;" and "the advantage of the course proposed would be the more efficient prosecution of the work; the presentation of the results in a uniform style; and a wider diffusion of a knowledge of them."

The letter of Prof. Henry having been submitted to the Council, it was referred to this Committee, with instructions to give the subject proper consideration and report thereon at a future meeting.

By correspondence with Prof. Henry, it was ascertained that an arrangement could be made to secure to the Antiquarian Society, full credit for its labors; that the memoir if printed by the Smithsonian Institution, would be with a separate title and paging, and therefore complete in itself; and would bear on its title-page the statement that the explorations were made at the expense, and under the direction of the Antiquarian Society; and moreover, that in a preface there might be given a brief statement of the origin of the explorations, and the reasons why it had been thought advisable for the Antiquarian Society and the Smithsonian Institution to join in co-operation. On the other hand, the Smithsonian Institution would expect that the memoir would be critically examined by a Commission of the Antiquarian Society, and that the latter would be responsible for the character of the publication.

From Mr. Lapham it was ascertained, that the Smithsonian Institution had furnished him with a sketch of a series of mounds laid down without survey, by Mr. Pidgeon (the gentlemen referred to in Prof. Henry's letter), as extending



in a system over one hundred miles, as if for telegraphic purposes; a feature very remarkable, but, in Mr. Lapham's opinion, requiring confirmation;—that Dr. Hoy (the other gentleman named by Prof. Henry) had contributed the results of his own labors to be included in Mr. Lapham's survey; and that Prof. Lathrop, of Beloit College, and some others, had tendered assistance or information towards the completion of his work.

With regard to the publication Mr. Lapham expressed no preference, except that the size of the volumes of the Smithsonian contributions was better adapted to the necessary plates than that of this Society's transactions; and that he should not wish to have his work issued in a style inferior to the memoir of Messrs. Squier & Davis in the former. He had been applied to by Prof. Henry, and had informed him of his existing engagements with this Society.

After deliberate consideration of all questions bearing upon the subject, the Committee reported the facts of the case to the Council, with a statement of their impression that neither the interests nor the credit of the Society would suffer from an adoption of the plan of co-operation suggested by Prof. Henry, and recommending that the proposition of the Smithsonian Institution be assented to. The Council having voted to accept the report of the Committee, and having authorized them to carry such an arrangement into effect, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has been informed that when the memoir and drawings of Mr. Lapham have been prepared for the press, under the direction of this Society, they will be submitted to the Institution for publication, in the manner proposed.

How soon Mr. Lapham's labors will be completed, and his materials digested for printing, your Committee are unable to say. It is presumed however, that the field notes

will be finished this fall, and the memoir prepared in the course of the winter.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

S. F. HAVEN.

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## ANNUAL MEETING.

APRIL 28, 1852.

AT THE ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,  
IN BOSTON.

Hon. Edward Everett, President, in the chair.

The Report of the Council, and the Reports of the Treasurer and Librarian attached thereto, were severally read.

It was voted, to refer these reports to the Council, with a view to the publication of such portions as they may deem expedient.

Hon. John W. Lincoln, and Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, were appointed a Committee to audit the account of the Treasurer.

It was voted, to accept the Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved by the Governor, March 6th, 1852, entitled "An Act in addition to an Act to incorporate the American Antiquarian Society."

Benjamin F. French, Esq. of New York, proposed by the Council, was elected a member of the Society.

The meeting was then dissolved.

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The principal subject which has occupied the attention of the Council since the last meeting of the Society, has been the completion of arrangements for erecting a new library building.

They are happy in being able to state that these arrangements have at length been completed in a manner that promises to be appropriate and satisfactory.

It has not been an easy task to provide for the construction of an edifice affording accommodations sufficient for our purposes, and of a suitable character, with limited means. The Council have acted upon the principle that, at all events, the integrity of the original funds of the Society should be maintained, and that the incumbrance of a debt should, if possible, be avoided. Yet the time had arrived when a considerable expenditure was absolutely essential to the safety and preservation of the Society's collections. There remained only the choice between extensive and costly repairs upon the old building, and the erection of a new one. To the first alternative was also attached the probable necessity of enlargement, without the practicability of securing such conveniences as the wants and interests of the Institution demand. Moreover, a change of locality seemed quite as important as any other measure of improvement; and this manifest expediency served to turn the scale, in favor of that application of the Society's resources which alone promised to be permanently advantageous.

It has fortunately happened in this juncture, that the right to dispose of the estate now occupied, had previously been secured; and that, by careful management and economy, other resources had been provided for such an exigency.

A comparison of the market value of the real estate in its neighborhood, seemed to justify the expectation that from six to eight thousand dollars might be realized from a sale of the present site of the library. To this could be added the accumulation of interest saved from the income of the Society ; which in the course of twenty years had grown to an amount somewhat exceeding six thousand dollars. It was therefore believed that the sum of twelve thousand dollars could prudently be applied to the erection of a new edifice ; and it was hoped that this might prove a competent appropriation, especially after a favorable lot of land had been generously bestowed for the location. A variety of plans and estimates were examined, which, if furnishing the necessary accommodations, were found to exceed in cost the means at our disposal. At length a design was tendered by Mr. T. A. Tefft, of Providence, which seemed to combine the requisites of convenience, economy, and a pleasing external appearance. As the estimate of the architect fell within the appropriation of the Council, his plan, which proved generally satisfactory, was, without hesitation, adopted, and he was requested to proceed to the preparation of details and specifications. When, after much delay, the drawings and specifications were completed, it was ascertained that the design as then arranged, could not be carried into execution, except at an expense much exceeding the original intention, unless at the sacrifice of many of its most material ornaments, if not also to some extent of its durability and convenience.

At this crisis, a proposition was made by the Hon. Stephen Salisbury to contribute the sum of \$5000, towards the erection of the building, on condition that the Council would grant the use of the principal apartment in the basement, for a public library, during such a period of time as would

probably elapse before it would be required for our own collections.

The Council have no doubt that the Society will unite with them in their grateful appreciation of so liberal and timely a gift, and sanction their assent to its provisions.

Fortified by this large addition to their resources, they have felt at liberty to carry out the entire design of the architect; and have closed a contract with a builder whose proposals (being the lowest tendered) are to furnish the materials and complete the structure in every particular, above the ground, for \$15,400. The period assigned for the fulfilment of the contract is the 23d day of October next. Yet, unless the season should be more than commonly warm and dry, it can hardly be anticipated that the condition of the masonry will render so early a finishing advisable, or a removal of the books before another spring judicious.

The building is to be a simple parallelogram, fifty feet wide, eighty feet in length, and forty-two feet high from the ground to the eaves. The body of the walls is to be of pressed brick, with a base of freestone, and bold quoin-work in freestone at the corners. A double belt of freestone is to encircle the building between the stories; and the windows, which are arched, are to be cased in the same material. Around the windows of the lower or basement story the stone is to be dressed in rustic style, and about those above to be finished with sills, pilasters, caps, and moulded architraves. The entrance is to be at the end, through a loggia of freestone with three arches. The roof will have a low Italian pitch, and a deep cornice ornamented with modillions. The basement story, within, besides the vestibule, will afford a room for a cabinet, an office, a packing room, and an apartment 46 feet square, occupying the whole width of the building in the rear, which is to be appropriated, as before

stated, to a public library, until needed by the Society. A stair-way on each side of the passage to this apartment, will lead to the story above. On the second floor will be the apartment intended for the Antiquarian library; and the remaining space in front, is so divided as to afford a Council room, a packing room, and two private offices.

The library room is to be finished with alcoves twenty-four feet five inches in height. At seven feet from the floor an iron gallery is to be carried around the whole; and at a future day a second gallery may, when required, be inserted at an equal distance from the first. The entrance to the alcoves is to be arched. The ceiling without the alcoves is also to be arched, and to have a circular sky-light in the centre. Each alcove (the number being eleven) will have an entire window to itself, and it is estimated that they will together contain about 43,000 volumes. The architectural ornaments of the interior are intended to be simple but graceful, and not wanting in any features that are appropriate to the style of the building. All the appointments belonging to the most approved methods of warming and ventilation are also meant to be adopted. It should be stated that, besides the rooms already mentioned, there will be an attic over the front part of the building, accessible from one of the offices, which may be very convenient for storage.

With this general description, the Society are referred to the plans herewith presented, for an exhibition of the details of form and arrangement.

Deeming it expedient that the right of the Society to hold both real and personal property should be extended beyond the limit assigned by the charter, the Council applied to the Legislature for such additional authority.

An Act, in addition to an Act to incorporate the American Antiquarian Society, has accordingly been passed, authorizing and empowering the Society to hold, for the purposes

for which it was incorporated, *real estate*, the annual income of which shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, and *personal estate*, which, exclusive of books, papers, and articles in its cabinet, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

A copy of the Act accompanies this Report, and is submitted to the Society for their acceptance.

The statements of the Treasurer and the Librarian are attached to this Report.

It will be seen by the account of the former, that, on the 16th day of the present month, the aggregate of funds in his hands, was \$29,618,74; and that 1460 dollars and 88 cents have been expended in preparations for building; of which \$590 were for materials that are embraced in the contract.

The Report of the Librarian exhibits a very considerable and gratifying increase of books and pamphlets within the past six months. The principal additions, and the names of donors, are designated in the report. The thanks of the Society are largely due to the friends who have contributed so freely to its collections.

The Council have been called to lament the loss of a venerable member of the Society, for many years an associate at their Board.

Dr. John Park, whose decease occurred on the 2d of March last, was born at Windham, N. H., in the year 1775, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791. After being employed for a period of time as preceptor of an academy at Framingham, in this State, he adopted the profession of medicine; and, being appointed to the office of surgeon in the navy, he was for several years connected with one or more of our national vessels in active service. Preferring a different and more settled mode of life, he became a citizen of Boston; and, in 1803, established the New

England Repository, a literary and political Journal, which, during a period of stormy and exciting politics, he edited with energy and ability, enjoying the confidence and friendship of Ames, Cabot, and other eminent statesmen. Having a taste, as well as a remarkable faculty, for instruction, he ultimately devoted himself to that pursuit. His school for young ladies soon acquired a pre-eminent reputation; and many of the most accomplished women of New England, owe their intellectual culture to his skill and attention. In 1831, he retired from active business and removed to Worcester. The same year he was elected a member of this Society; and from 1832 to 1843, he was a member of the Council, and one of the Publishing Committee. As chairman of that Committee, he assisted in revising the written catalogue of the library, and preparing it for the press. The introductory chapter was from his pen. In all his undertakings Dr. Park was distinguished for thoroughness and accuracy. He added exact and critical cultivation to that natural balance of the faculties which insures consistency of purpose and of conduct. He possessed a clear and solid judgment, firmly established principles, and a conscience more than ordinarily scrupulous. He was uniformly urbane and genial in his manners; and both his self-respect and his consideration for the self-respect of others were unaffected and unvarying. He had accumulated a valuable and extensive classical and general library, of which, as will be seen by the Report of the Librarian, a useful and liberal portion has been presented by his representatives to the Society. The Council gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to pay a passing tribute of respect to his memory.

Respectfully submitted.

For the Council,

S. F. HAVEN.



## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer reports the following statement of the funds, &c., of the Society, April 16, 1852.

### *On Account of General or Residuary Fund.*

|                                                      |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| He charges himself with the balance of said account, | \$145,34         |
| For Interest received,       -   -   -   -   -       | 4,582,86         |
| Cash,                       -   -   -   -   -        | 871,50           |
|                                                      | <hr/> \$5,599,70 |
| And is credited, by notes,       -   -               | \$1,400,00       |
| Oxford Bank Stock,           -   -                   | 400,00           |
| Quinsigamond Bank Stock,   -   -                     | 600,00           |
| Worcester Bank Stock,       -   -                    | 200,00           |
| Expense account,           -   -   -                 | 2,999,70         |
|                                                      | <hr/> \$5,599,70 |

### *On Account of Fund of \$12,000.*

|                                                                                                                           |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| He is charged for amount received, May, 1831,                                                                             | \$11,396,00       |
| Interest received, exceeding payment of the Librarian,                                                                    | 1,829,18          |
| “                       “                       “                       “                       “                       “ | 519,97            |
|                                                                                                                           | <hr/> \$13,745,15 |

And is credited as follows :

|                                        |                   |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Blackstone Bank Stock,       -   -     | \$500,00          |
| Citizens' Bank Stock,       -   -      | 1,100,00          |
| Fitchburg Bank Stock,       -   -      | 600,00            |
| Central Bank Stock,       -   -        | 300,00            |
| Notes,                       -   -   - | 10,450,00         |
| Cash account,           -   -   -      | 795,15            |
|                                        | <hr/> \$13,745,15 |

### *On Account of Fund of \$5000.*

He is charged for present amount of said Fund,       \$13,645,09  
And is credited,

|                       |   |   |   |                   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|
| Worcester Bank Stock, | - | - | - | \$900,00          |
| Citizens' Bank Stock, | - | - | - | 400,00            |
| Shawmut Bank Stock,   | - | - | - | 2,500,00          |
| Notes,                | - | - | - | 9,400,00          |
| Cash Account,         | - | - | - | 445,09            |
|                       |   |   |   | <hr/> \$13,645,09 |

*Recapitulation.*

|                             |   |   |   |                   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|
| Amount of General Fund,     | - | - | - | \$1,728,50        |
| Amount of Fund of \$12,000, | - | - | - | 13,745,15         |
| Amount of Fund of \$5,000,  | - | - | - | 13,645,09         |
| Mortgage, (Middlebury)      | - | - | - | 500,00            |
|                             |   |   |   | <hr/> \$29,618,74 |

|                                                     |   |   |   |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------|
| Payments have been made on account of new building, |   |   |   |                  |
| For excavating and removing stone,                  | - |   |   | \$793,85         |
| For bricks,                                         | - | - | - | 590,00           |
| For plans, and lumber,                              | - | - | - | 77,03            |
|                                                     |   |   |   | <hr/> \$1,460,88 |

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

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## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The whole number of books, of every description, added to the library since the 23d of October last, is 957; and the number of pamphlets received during the same time, is 1158.

The value of accessions to any particular collection of books, depends upon their adaptation to the uses and purposes for which the collection is made.

The object of the Antiquarian Society is to gather the materials of past and passing history, to preserve them for

the benefit of the present generation, and to transmit them to generations that are to succeed. These materials are as various as the interests, occupations, habits, and customs of society. They are therefore not limited to elaborate publications or manuscripts formally designed for preservation ; but embrace every incidental illustration of daily life, of public sentiment, and of the private peculiarities, conduct, and influences, whose aggregate constitutes the condition and character of the community.

The exponents of all transitory aspects of human society are apt themselves to be fugitive and perishable ; and hence peculiar care, and attention seasonably bestowed, are requisite to save them from oblivion. When chance, or unwonted forethought, has transmitted to us the most trivial relics of a remote period, we regard them with singular interest, and are often astonished at the amount of light they shed upon domestic manners, and sometimes upon important civil or political institutions. A ballad, a political squib, a hand-bill, a school-book, a merchant's ledger, a dilapidated newspaper, or pamphlet, are found to be matters of infinite significance ; and by the aid of such fragments the framework of society may often be reconstructed, as the outlines of ancient temples are imagined from the character and proportions of their remains.

However self-evident these observations may seem, the principles of conservation which they suggest are far from being generally regarded in practice, and are seldom appreciated to the full extent of their importance.

They have been brought to mind by the nature of a portion of our recent accessions, whose antiquarian interest may be exemplified by the reflections which some of them are calculated to inspire.

At the decease of an aged person, whose family mansion,

or in more expressive anglo-saxon, whose *homestead* has been, not only the centre of life's experiences, but the storehouse of their memorials, there will be left behind not merely a pecuniary estate, but a different species of property more private and personal,—the books and papers whose accumulation, commencing in childhood, was continued through the growth and maturity of the individual, forming the character according to the impress of the time ; whose remains are the fossils in which that impress is embalmed, the skeleton of the form in which the spirit of an age has lived, the likeness of a period of human history.

The school books of former days are the representatives of obsolete systems of education ; their coarse and dingy paper, and blotted wood-cuts, are vivid illustrations of the condition of the mechanic arts ; and their progressive changes are annals replete with information to the student of intellectual philosophy.

A sermon preached by the village pastor on some special occasion opens a vista of local events and temporary circumstances long since forgotten. The psalm books of Sternhold and Hopkins restore to our imagination the machinery of musical worship a generation ago. Such works as the Communicant's Companion, and Mather's Early Religion Urged, portray the usages of ecclesiastical discipline and domestic training to piety. The Mourner's Cordial shows how the sorrowing were soothed. They all exhibit the prevailing tone of religious sentiment ; while whole shelves of controversial theology disclose the points of disputation and manifest their multiplicity. Some well worn novel betrays what romance was understood to be when our grandmothers were girls. A Counting House Guide instructs us in contemporary habits of trade. An almanac of Ames, or Bickerstaff, or Poor Robin or Richard, interleaved as a diary

of daily incidents and transactions, attains to the dignity of a chronicle ; and lo ! a genuine copy of the New England Primer (whose uncorrupted text is now rarely to be seen) appears to view, marshalling a host of ancestral and patriotic associations.

Thus an old family collection of books may be found to possess the interest of a historical record. Arranged according to their nature, and in an order corresponding to the progress of human life, each volume proves to be the key to facts appropriate to its place in the scale. We may pass from the small notes of infancy and childhood to the serious chords of maturer age, and draw from them an echo of the intellectual culture, the moral sense, the literary and artistic taste, the political sentiments, and the theological creed, of the era and locality to which they belong.

Suppose, again, that a venerable scholar has departed this life ; one who, in addition to professional studies, and experience in political controversy, has trained himself to the office of a teacher in the various departments of an accomplished education. How much, from the gradual but long continued accumulation upon his shelves, a liberal hand might cull for the use of the historian and antiquary, and yet leave for the private libraries of his descendants nearly all the volumes whose contents or external condition their tastes or pursuits would lead them to covet.

The aids to improvement which a diligent and critical student and conscientious teacher had collected in his youth, and the multifarious gatherings of a political editor half a century since, are stores of information to the annalist. The elementary text books and treatises, the Arithmetics, Geographies, Grammars, Dictionaries, &c., and the antiquated editions of the classics, are "elder if not better soldiers" than their successors in the service of mental cultivation,

and will be eagerly examined at some distant day, not for the light they throw on science, but for that which they shed upon the history of education. The political pamphlets, the periodical literature, the infinitely varied publications that congregate in the sanctum of an editor, combine to form an epitome, or rather an encyclopedia, of the then living world without. In them the labors, excitements, and occurrences of the day are reflected, and by them their natural image may best be transmitted to posterity. Their stained and weather-beaten aspect, may exclude them from the cases of an ornamental library, but they are entitled, as veterans, to an honorable asylum in an institution like ours. created for their reception.

The Society is indebted to Hon. Stephen Salisbury for a collection of books and pamphlets, such as were first described. They are in number, one hundred and twenty-eight volumes, and three hundred and ninety-five pamphlets ; many of the latter being the Reports of Societies, and the proceedings of philanthropic and charitable institutions. He has also deposited one hundred and ten volumes rescued from a fire ; and a series of newspapers, the result of twenty years accumulation, both numerous and various, among which it is believed that many perfect files may be completed from imperfect parcels in our possession.

In the distribution of the library of the late Dr. Park, this Society has become the recipient of a valuable share through the liberality of Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas. Many works that would have tempted most men to secure them for their own private use, have been generously transferred to the Society, because appropriate to its objects. Some are elegant, many are rare, and nearly all are in good condition. The whole number of volumes is five hundred and ninety-six ; and the number of pamphlets, including unbound periodicals, is seven hundred and twenty-seven.

This contribution, so liberal and beneficent in itself, may also serve as a pleasant memorial of a respected member of the Society, for a long time one of its Council, and actively promoting its interests.

It is sometimes the case that opportunities occur of making useful additions to the library by the method of exchange; and this is deemed a special advantage when incomplete sets of books may thus be perfected. The Librarian has had the fortune, in this way, to make up a set of "The Universal History," of which only twenty volumes of the sixty-five were before in the possession of the Society. The books parted with, were either duplicate or triplicate copies, and such as could very well be spared.

Modern publications are less likely than others to find their way into our library, except by purchase. Many English illustrated works, of an historical or antiquarian character, are occasionally to be met with in the market at extremely low prices. Advantage has been taken of these chances to procure a variety of diaries, chronicles, memoirs, &c., which are beautiful specimens of typography. Thirty-two volumes of the recent accessions are of this description, and have been obtained at a very moderate cost.

Twenty-six volumes are Documents of Congress.

The other sources from which additions have been received, are named in the following list.

The Boston Society of Natural History.

" Providence Atheneum.

" New Jersey Historical Society.

" New York State Library.

" Société de Géographie of Paris.

" Royal Geographical Society of London.

" Alabama Historical Society.

" Smithsonian Institution.

L. Lee, Esq., Commissioner of Indian affairs.  
 The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.  
 Hon. R. C. Winthrop.  
 N. I. Bowditch, Esq.  
 James H. Phelps, Esq.  
 Rev. A. D. Williams.  
 James Williams, Esq.  
 Mr. P. Smith.  
 Hon. Charles Allen.  
 Dr. George Chandler.  
 President Everett.  
 Hon. John Davis.  
 Rev. Edward E. Hale.  
 Rev. Alvan Lamson, D. D.  
 The Librarian.  
 Hon. John W. Lincoln.  
 Rev. J. H. Fairfield.  
 Rev. George Allen.  
 Miss Mary C. Gay.  
 Several anonymous contributors;  
 And the Editors of the following publications, viz:  
 The Merchant's Magazine.  
 " Farmer's Monthly Visitor.  
 " Advocate of Peace.  
 " Boston Semi-weekly Courier.  
 " Christian Watchman and Reflector.  
 Norton's Literary Gazette.  
 The Worcester Spy.  
 " Worcester National Ægis.  
 " Worcester Transcript.

Respectfully submitted,

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*











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